

RIOT IN CLEVELAND.

STREET CAR IS BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

Nine Passengers Injured, Two of Whom May Die—Mobs Attack Officers and the Nonunion Crews—State Militia Is Called Out.

Cleveland was quiet Monday morning after a riotous Sunday. All violence continued throughout the city from Saturday night to late Sunday night. Troops A, mounted, naval reserves, and several companies of the Fifth regiment, infantry, O. N. G., were kept busy scattering mobs. One missile thrower was shot while trying to escape from a policeman, but with all the rioting there was little harm done.

Sunday night it became serious. The worst incident of the lawless night was the blowing up of a Euclid avenue car in the far east end. Nine people were injured. It is believed nitroglycerin was used. Motorman Dreggers was blown from the car, and one of his arms was blown off, but he managed to catch the car again and shut off the current. About twenty people were on the car. Women who were not hurt fainted. The car was badly damaged. Fred Smith was blown into the air, then fell into the holes made in the floor, and was dragged along a considerable distance. It is believed a couple of men who approached the spot in a buggy a few minutes before the explosion left the nitroglycerin on the track. A private detective saw them and said he knew them.

Mob violence broke forth with great force on Burton street, near Trent street, Sunday morning. About 10 o'clock the mob, which numbered 2,500 people, attacked two cars with stones. The cars were in charge of Paterson-Moore and Thorpe. The police left the cars and the mob closed in about them. The officers fought with their clubs, but the fury of the mob was too much for them. They were badly bruised, and a Catholic priest was seen elbowing his way through the crowd. He finally reached the police, and standing before them and the mob, commanded the rioters in the name of the church to save the lives of the men. The flowing robes of the priest and his brave act averted the mob. Two officers were taken into St. Prokops Church. Their brave rescuer was the Rev. Father Wenclaus.

MUST ARBITRATE OR FIGHT.

Premier Laurier's Remarkable View of Alaska Boundary Dispute.

In the Canadian Commons Saturday Sir Charles Tupper brought up the question of the Alaska boundary. He said that the United States, in refusing to submit the subject to arbitration, well justified the decision Great Britain and Canada had reached in declining to allow the question to go before the joint high commission. He believed that the Government and commissioners of the United States had lost confidence in their own claims to this strip of disputed territory. Sir Charles suggested a bill providing for the protection of British and Canadian interests by enacting that no license to mine in the Yukon district shall be granted to any other than a British subject.

Premier Laurier, in reply, sympathized with much that Sir Charles Tupper had said. He stated that he had little hope now of a compromise, and was very sorry to say that the negotiations had not advanced the position one iota from that of January last.

The alternatives, he gravely stated, were arbitration or war. Arbitration was emphatically declared, must come, and all



PREMIER LAURIER.

though an agreement upon the terms of arbitration had not yet been reached, he held that Canada's wisest course was to exercise further patience and forbearance.

A Washington dispatch says that the statement of Premier Laurier in the Canadian House of Commons that there are two alternatives regarding the Alaska boundary dispute, arbitration or war, is regarded in Washington as only another bluff for Canadian home consumption. The United States has been in possession of the territory in dispute for a generation. The United States has only to say, in Sir Wilfrid's ancestral language, "Je suis le reste"—I am here, I stay here—and then what is Sir Wilfrid going to do about it?

GOLD YIELD OF KLONDIKE.

Mint Director Roberts Puts It at \$20,000,000 This Year.

George D. Roberts, director of the United States mint, while in Wall street called at the assay office in New York Friday and made the prediction that this year's gold yield from the Klondike would reach \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000, and that most of this will come to the banks in New York.

The gold receipts from the Klondike already this summer amount to \$11,000,000, which, Mr. Roberts said, offset the gold that has been exported from New York City to Europe.

EAGAN IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Ex-Commissionary General Returns from Hawaii.

Gen. Charles P. Eagan, who has returned to San Francisco, says he feels ten years younger since his visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Gen. Eagan was the guest of his wife in Hawaii. He returned to the United States after a residence of six months, and said he felt at liberty to discuss public affairs.

ROOT SUCCEEDS ALGER.

New York Lawyer and Politician Appointed Secretary of War.

The President has appointed Elihu Root of New York as Secretary of War to succeed Russell A. Alger, resigned. The appointment was made after a conference between President McKinley and the cabinet. The President has had under consideration the appointment of Mr. Root for some time. Senator Platt said his personal choice had been Elihu Root. He added, however, that the choice made by President McKinley would be satisfactory to New York Republicans, including Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Roosevelt and himself.

It is understood that the new Secretary will not take charge of the purely military matters of the office, leaving these to Assistant Secretary McKeljohn and Adj. Gen. Corbin, while he will concern himself with the larger problems arising on account of our new possessions. The question of salary will not be one which will influence his acceptance of the position, for he is wealthy and Mrs. Root has quite a fortune in her own right.



ELIHU ROOT.

Both are fond of society, and as the position of Secretary of War is one of the most prominent in the cabinet the couple would become leaders in Washington. Elihu Root is a leading New York lawyer and Republican politician. The only time Mr. Root has been a candidate for an elective office was in 1880, when he ran unsuccessfully for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was appointed by President Arthur in 1883 United States district attorney, in place of Stewart L. Woodford, for the southern district of New York, remaining in office until 1885. He was an active member of the committee of thirty which worked to obtain reform in the city of New York, and in 1886 was chairman of the Republican county committee of New York. The President offered Mr. Root the Spanish mission prior to his tender to Mr. Woodford. Mr. Root was also suggested as Secretary of the Interior and as ambassador to London. Last year he was talked of as a United States senatorial possibility.

PREACH ON INGERSOLL.

Many Divines Make the Dead Infidel the Subject of Sermons.

The life and death of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has furnished the theme for many of the sermons preached throughout the length and breadth of the country, and, in fact, all civilized countries of the globe. Chicago.—Had he not met in his early years with the cold, formal and repelling restraints that false conceptions of religion had brought into the church he might have become America's greatest preacher.—Rev. Henry Agassiz, in a sermon on the subject of Ingersoll, said: "The human intellect to cope with so vast a subject as the infinite being of God.—Dr. Thorpe. I believe that those who sometimes attempt to reply to him did harm, too. Argument is not so good a weapon for the Christian as testimony to the power of Christ to save and bless.—Dr. Gray. There are ministers who are doing as much harm as he ever did men who try to prove that Jonah never lived, who try to prove that Job was a fictitious character, men who tear the very Bible to shreds with their so-called higher criticism.—Rev. Harrison. Had false and morbid views of Christianity been a caricature of religion.—Dr. J. P. Thomas.

New York.—Crime will continue to eat its way into the breasts of our youths as long as consciences are dulled by such doctrines.—Dr. Parkin. It is that infidel presence which is compelled to ask for mercy we are assured in scripture that there is no failure of infinite willingness to forgive.—Rev. Chew. He was a kind-hearted, lovable father, the friend of society, an orator, but with all his talents he was a failure.—Rev. Smith. Col. Ingersoll will be judged according to his light and according to his deeds. Surely he will be better off than the hypocrite, the liar and the knave.—Dr. Bodine. What a blessing it is that Mr. Ingersoll and his followers could avoid the consequences of their own doctrine by living in an age of Christianity and enjoying that marvelous civilization which Christianity has been the mother teacher.—Dr. Chadman.

WILL BUY 3,000 HORSES.

Chicago Officers to Secure Mounts for Philippine Troops.

Acting Chief Quartermaster Palmer of Chicago received instructions from the War Department officials at Washington over the long-distance telephone Saturday to buy 3,000 horses at once for the use of the cavalry troops in the Philippines. The animals required must weigh between 900 and 1,000 pounds and be perfectly sound in every respect and under 7 years old. The horses will be specially selected, as none but the best animals are able to withstand service in tropical climates during the rainy season.

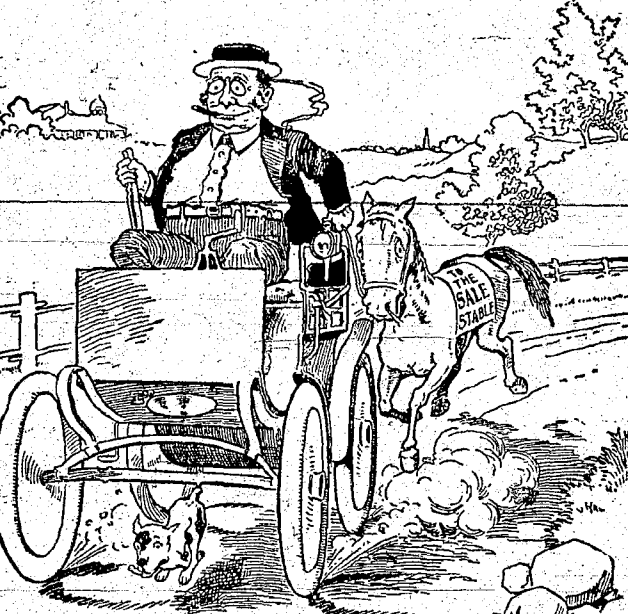
Maj. J. B. Aleish, chief quartermaster at Matanzas, Cuba, now in Chicago on leave of absence, was selected to travel through the adjoining States in search of the animals needed. He is one of the best experts on horses in the employment of the Government.

MUST PROVIDE NEW GRAVES.

Grant Family Notified of the Disinterment of the Vents.

By a decree of court the old Methodist burying ground at Cumberland, Mo., has been sold and bodies buried there are ordered reinterred elsewhere. The work of removing the bodies has commenced. Mrs. U. S. Grant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dent, are buried there, Gov. Lowndes when informed of this fact ordered their remains disinterred and temporarily placed until he can notify the Grant family.

THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.



—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

DEATH OF LUETGERT.

Notorious Sausage-Maker Suddenly Expires in His Prison Cell.

Adolph Luetgert, who was serving a life sentence in the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet for the murder of his wife, Louisa, died suddenly at a few minutes before 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The probable cause of his death was heart disease. It was thought at first that he might have killed himself, but the prison physician, after examining the body, concluded that death resulted from natural causes. There were no indications of poisoning, nor were there any marks on the body. To all appearances Luetgert had been in the best of health, although he had been suffering from rheumatism. The chaplain of the prison, said that in the several talks he had with the prisoner he had always declared his innocence of any crime. He was confident he would be vindicated in time and that the Supreme Court would grant him a rehearing. He frequently spoke about his case and all his thoughts seemed to be upon it. The warden and his deputies all pronounced Luetgert to have been a well-behaved prisoner. The only trouble which they ever had with him was a little argument he got into with a representative of a large packing house over the meat furnished. He had to be placed in solitary confinement as a punishment for his conduct.



ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.

Luetgert's passing away marks the closing chapter of one of the most gruesome murder mysteries in the annals of criminology—his story to the law which was fixed by a jury at life imprisonment has been wiped out.

EVANSVILLE MINERS RIOT.

Non-Unionists Attacked—The Mayor Forbidden to Intervene.

Rioting and disorder prevailed at two of the Evansville coal mines Wednesday. As the colored non-union miners came from the First avenue mines they were met by a crowd of boys who carried tin cans. Several stones were hurled at them. When a block away from the mine the miners pulled their revolvers and opened fire on the crowd. No one was hurt.

Several hundred people gathered and the police dispersed the crowd and escorted the miners home. Nearly 1,000 striking miners, their families and sympathizers were at the John Ingle mine when the colored miners quit work. But the strikers and non-union men were armed. Mayor Akin issued a proclamation forbidding the miners to parade.

TO REMOVE THE DAMS.

Illinois Valley's Demand on Chicago.

Dredging of the Illinois river and the removing of all dams therein is demanded by the Illinois River Valley Association before the water of the Chicago drainage canal is turned into it. If this is done the association, by implication, promises to withdraw opposition to the plan of the Chicago drainage district.

This was the net result of the meeting of the association at Whitehall, Ill. Five thousand persons were present and the result of their deliberations was incorporated in a set of resolutions which will be presented to Gov. Tanner and President McKinley. The former will be asked to remove the dams.

RELATIVES OF ITALIANS SLAIN AT FALLUHH WILL BE RECOMPENSED.

Italy will be paid an indemnity for the lynching of three of the five Italians at Falluhab, La., and the State Department will lay down the principle, once for all, that an alien does not become a full-fledged citizen of the United States until naturalization papers have been formally issued to him.

Of course the State Department will pursue the regular legal course for ascertaining the facts in connection with the lynching.

OTIS PROCLAIMS NEW CONTROL.

He Establishes Provisional Rule for the Island of Negros.

Gen. Otis has proclaimed a provisional government for the Island of Negros. The island will be under a military governor, and a civil governor and advisory council will be elected later. This Government is established pending the action of Congress on the constitution for the island of Negros. Bacolor will be the capital. A cabinet consisting of secretaries of treasury, agriculture and interior will be appointed by the military governor. These, together with an attorney-general, will exercise the executive power.

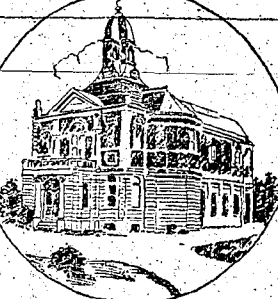
All male inhabitants of 21 years of age, who can read and write Spanish, English or Visayan, and who possess \$500 in realty, and who have been residents for one year are eligible to the franchise. The military governor will prescribe the time and place of elections. He will also appoint three judges to sit at times and places designated. A free school system will be established and the teaching of English will be required.

The advisory council to be presided over by the civil governor will devise a system of uniform taxation. The military governor will collect the customs and control the postal service. The secretaries will draw \$3,000 a year. The civil governor will receive \$4,000 a year. The military governor will have the power of veto in all legislative action, subject to the approval of Gen. Otis.

BODY IS CREMATED.

Remains of Col. Ingersoll Incinerated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

The body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was cremated Thursday at Fresh Pond, L. I. The coffin was placed and covered with black cloth having neither handles nor plate. It was only used to convey the remains from the house at Dobbs Ferry to the crematory. A special train was in readiness at the Dobbs Ferry station.



FRESH POND CREMATORY.

tion, and there was a special train along the Long Island Railroad. The mourners remained at Fresh Pond until the cremation was completed, when the widow carried the ashes back to the home in the city where they were buried. The casket was selected for her by George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, who took the cast of Col. Ingersoll's head at death.

HALL ROUTES REBELS.

Insurgent Town of Calamba Captured by American Troops.

A Manila dispatch says that Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, with 1,000 men, has captured Calamba, on Laguna de Bay. The loss to the United States forces was four killed and twelve wounded.

Calamba is a town of about thirty miles southeast of Manila. It is much farther south than the United States troops have yet penetrated on land. It is in the province of Laguna.

GEN. HALL.

has a population of 11,470 and is twenty-seven miles from Santa Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay. Its capture is not considered of any strategic importance, except as a part of the plan to harass and worry the insurgents.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Pat Malone Killed by the Cars, Akron, Ohio.

Falling telegraph pole, Pittsburg, killed Frank Scope.

J. C. Saylor, school teacher, shot dead from ambush on Pickett's creek, Kentucky.

Prospectors are leaving Dawson City by the hundred for Nome, the new gold field.

A \$9,000,000 fertilizer trust is proposed. Ex-Commissioner General Eagan has returned from Hawaii.

SAN DOMINGO RULER SLAIN.

President Heureaux Finally Falls a Victim to Assassins.

Gen. Ulises Heureaux, president of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santo Domingo, Wednesday afternoon. Several attempts formerly have been made to kill him. The murderer, Ramon Caceres, made his escape. The death of Gen. Ulises Heureaux has cast a gloom over the entire Dominican Government.

Immediately upon the announcement of the president's death Vice-President Gen. Wenceslao Figueroa assumed control of the government of the Dominican republic.

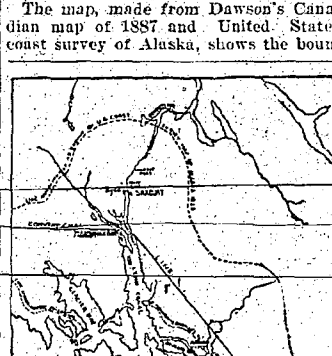
Several attempts have been made before to take the life of President Heureaux, but they were all unsuccessful. On one occasion while passing through the archway entrance to the palace between lines of guards his quick eye caught one of the soldiers, who appeared to lower his rifle in his direction. Quickly pulling a revolver he shot the man dead in his tracks, passed on to his private office, where he caused orders to remove a dead man lying at the main entrance.

Gen. Heureaux was born in Porto Plata in 1846 and served in the war against Spain from 1868 to 1874. Later he was put at the head of the advanced Dominicans, who sought to improve their country by inducing foreign capital to locate on the island. As he advanced in the wealthy inhabitants joined his forces and when he arrived at the gates of the historic city of Santo Domingo he was chosen president of the republic and served his term of four years. At the expiration of every four years an electoral college assembled in the city to vote for a president for the following term, but owing to Gen. Heureaux's popularity and ability he has always been unanimously re-elected and was serving his fifth term.

ALASKAN MATTER BRIGHTENS.

Temporary Settlement May Soon Be Reached with England.

Secretary Hay and Reginald Tower, the British charge d'affaires, expect soon to have the Alaska boundary dispute finally settled on a temporary basis. With Canada eliminated from the controversy it is thought that the American and British Governments will have no difficulty in reaching an agreement. The map, made from Dawson's Canadian map of 1887 and United States coast survey of Alaska, shows the boundary line near the coast, placing Dyea, Skagway and Pyramid harbor in British territory; the line claimed by the United States north and west of the Lynn canal, and a conventional line proposed by Dawson which strikes through Pyramid harbor. The latest proposition by the American Government is to give Canada a free harbor at the head of Lynn canal.



DISPUTED ALASKAN TERRITORY.

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MOB LAW IS INVOKED.

Georgia and Alabama in a Fury Over Deaths of Blood.

A perfect carnival of violence and bloodshed is raging in Georgia and Alabama. Murders, assaults on women and shooting affairs are reported from all directions, and at various places, troops are under arms to protect persons from the fury of mobs. Prominent physicians blame much of the violence on the prolonged heat. The trouble in Georgia began with the assault on Mrs. Ogilvie at Safford and it continued with unabated fury for six days, during which four negroes have been lynched, four persons killed, one woman assaulted and numerous attempts made to lynch alleged criminals.

Only the action of leading citizens of Bainbridge prevented the lynching of John Williams, a negro accused of assault. Three hundred men, armed with dynamite and carrying telegraph poles for battering rams, were marching to the jail when Judge Rogers and two other men stopped them and pleaded that the law be allowed to take its course. Thereupon the mob disbanded, only to gather again at daybreak. The mob was preparing to attack the prison when the Valdosta and Thomsville militia companies, which had been ordered to the scene by Gov. Candler, arrived and dispersed the mob.

MRS. STYLES IS NOT GUILTY.

Chicago Woman Freed from Charge of Murdering Her Mother.

Amid the hysterical weepings of Mrs. Augusta Styles, Judge Waterman, in a Chicago court room, read the verdict of not guilty, which freed Mrs. Styles of the charge of murdering her mother, Mrs. Catherine Schultz, on May 4. The jury was out but one hour and fifty minutes, only three being for conviction and a short sentence at any time.

Mrs. Schultz was deliberately killed by Mrs. Styles May 4 after she had waited for her for some hours for that purpose. The cause of the trouble was Mrs. Schultz revealing the story of the birth of Mrs. Styles' daughter Belle.

FIRST CHINESE PENSIIONER.

Ah Yuh of Shanghai, China, a landman who enlisted in the navy in 1884 and was formerly attached to Dewey's flagship Olympia, Wednesday was granted a pension of \$30 a month for lung trouble. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner.

INHALING POISON KILLED HIM.

Philip Heger, aged 63, a prosperous farmer living a few miles west of Union, Mo., scattered poison over his potato vines to kill bugs. He inhaled so much of the poison that in spite of the best medical skill obtainable he died.



Mr. G. D. Ferris of Mexico, Mo., is a prominent business man who holds the interests of his town above everything else. He is not only the owner of the Mexico Opera House and other valuable property, but is an athlete who goes in his shirt sleeves in the depth of winter. A street fair is to be held in Mexico and the committee in charge wished to secure some speed attraction to draw the crowds. They went to see Mr. Ferris and he came forward with a proposal which has at least the charm of absolute novelty. If the committee will raise \$50 to be given to the brass band of Mexico, Mr. Ferris agrees to build on top of the court house dome a scaffold sixteen feet high. On top of this scaffold Mr. Ferris agrees to stand on his head between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock each afternoon during the fair.

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W. L. DUNLAP.

W. L. Dunlap, the newly elected commander, Indiana department, G. A. R., is 53 years old. He was born in Franklin, Ind., and entered the Seventh regiment, the first one to leave the State, the one to lead the first charge in the four years' war, the first one to have a soldier killed. He participated in the forty-one battles in which the regiment took part. He was a near John Smith of Shelbyville when he was killed. He was the first man killed in the Union ranks in recognized warfare, though four Massachusetts men had been killed in the Baltimore riots. He was with the Seventh when it led the charge against the stone wall at Winchester—the charge which gave Gen. Stonewall Jackson his first defeat. He was in the charge at Phillipi, Jan. 3, 1861—the charge that opened the war. He was at Gettysburg and under the other great fields of the North.

There died a few days ago in Terre Haute, Ind., an unassuming man who left behind him a diary covering fifty years of active life. The book would not have attracted much notice, because it tells only the simple story of a man who did his duty faithfully and without fault. It is the daily record of the life of Andrew Walker, a railroad engineer. It shows that during his fifty years of active service he guided his engine over 1,000,018 miles of track, and that during all that time no train of which he was the pilot met with an accident of a serious character. Only once did Mr. Walker leave his work on the railroad. That was in 1862, when for a few months he tried farming near Indianapolis. With that exception his service was continuous.

Civil service reformers, who are disturbed by President McKinley's recent order first named national recognition in 1871. In that year Congress passed a bill authorizing President Grant to appoint a civil service commission. The members of this first named national recognition were George William Curtis, Alexander G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, J. Davidson A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Joseph G. W. Curtis, H. Blackman and David C. Cox. In 1850 competitive examinations of applicants for certain positions were begun in a limited way, but it took twenty years of agitation to induce Congress to act. In England free, open competition throughout the public service was established in 1870. The civil service commission of 1871 adopted rules governing the examination of candidates, which were in force until Congress refused to make an appropriation for the work, and President Grant declared them temporarily suspended in 1875.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DO NOT HURT TRADE.

STRIKES FAIL TO INTERRUPT JULY BUSINESS.

Volume of Payments Through Clearing House Greater than in Any Previous Year—Three Lives Lost in the Ohio River at Evansville.

R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say: "There is certainly some decrease when the volume of payments through the clearing house in July is 47.2 per cent larger than last year and 59.6 per cent larger than in 1902, the best of all previous years. So great an advance would warrant expectation of some setback under ordinary circumstances. But interruption of business by labor troubles of all sorts has been less than in any other July for years. Nor is the movement of products hampered. Western wheat receipts in July have been 18,303,826 bushels, against 7,309,333 bushels last year, to date, and corn 20,485,251 against 9,178,355 last year. Exports of wheat from both coasts have been 8,893,133 last year. Corn exports also continue surprising—11,694,521 bushels for the month thus far, against 6,707,903 last year. Manufacturers have been buying much wool, it is stated, but the last week, although many are taking sample bales. Goods are in fair demand, but no further change in prices is mentioned. Sales in four weeks have been 47,770,000 pounds, of which 38,954,800 were domestic. Failures for the week have been 151 in the United States, against twenty-six last year."

RACE FOR THE PENNANT.

Standing of the Clubs in the National and Western Leagues.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Brooklyn	40	27
Cincinnati	44	22
Boston	43	23
Pittsburgh	44	22
Philadelphia	35	31
St. Louis	35	31
New York	35	31
Baltimore	35	31
St. Louis	30	36
Washington	33	33
Chicago	40	26
Cleveland	35	31

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

Club	W.	L.
Indianapolis	30	32
St. Paul	39	23
Minneapolis	49	13
Omaha	36	26
Grand Rapids	44	19
Buffalo	37	26
Detroit	43	20
Kansas City	35	31

DROWN IN THE OHIO RIVER.

Skip Capesizes and Three of the Occupants Are Lost.

At Evansville, Ind., three persons lost their lives by drowning in the Ohio river. August Mattingly, in company with John Cheaney, William Cheaney, Pearl Cheaney, Evansville and Misses Marion and Teresa Oran of Henderson, Ky., went to the river for a row in a skiff. Their skiff was caught in the rapids and capsized. The occupants were thrown into the water and their bodies swept down stream. Mattingly, Miss Cheaney and Miss Marion Oran were seen no more. Miss Teresa Oran grabbed the hand of William Cheaney and the two reached shore in safety.

NUT AND BOLT COMBINE.

Company with \$30,000,000 Capital to Be Incorporated.

Notice has been given at the State Department in Harrisburg, Pa., that an application for a charter for the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company will be made Aug. 15. The capital will be \$30,000,000. The formation of the new company will result in the consolidation of a number of the nut and bolt interests in Reading and vicinity employing altogether 4,000 hands. The incorporators will be William J. Jackson, Clayton E. Platt, Frederick Muller, Walter Walcott and Edward Daly, all of Philadelphia.

Receiver for Department Store.

The department store of the Hottel-Kent-Sutton Company in Cleveland was placed in the hands of W. H. McDonald as receiver on application of H. H. Hoyt, who owns a controlling interest in the concern. Mr. Hoyt charges other members of the company with mismanagement.

Won't Attend Encampment.

At Springfield, Ohio, Mitchell Post, G. A. R., voted not to attend the next national encampment in Philadelphia on account of trouble over stop-over privileges with railroads.

Pest Rages in a Home.

Yellow fever has broken out at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. There are now thirty cases of fever in the place and there have been three deaths from the disease.

Senator Foraker's Mother Dead.

Senator J. B. Foraker was notified by telegraph of the death of his mother, who died at Hillsboro, Ohio. Mrs. Foraker had been seriously ill for the past three months.

Mangled Under a Train's Wheels.

Will Dietrick fell from a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight he was stealing a ride on north of Lima, Ohio, and was ground to pieces.

Perish in a Burning Town.

The town of Kake, O., having a population of 800, was destroyed by fire. Henry Johnson and Richard Salms were burned to death. The loss is \$30,000.

Death of Guzman Blanco.

Guzman Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela, is dead in Paris.

Slain on the Church Steps.

As the congregation was leaving the Methodist Church at the corner of a session of the Pine Bluff district conference, held in Grant County, Ark., an unknown assassin fired a load of bullets into Van H. Williams, inflicting fatal wounds. No cause is known for the crime.

Fatal Nova Scotia Wreck.

Four men were crushed to death, seven seriously injured and a number slightly hurt in the wreck of a construction train on the Midland Railway near Windsor, N. S.

City Marshal Kills a Woman.

City Marshal John Gates of Strong City, Kan., shot and almost instantly killed Mrs. Johnson on Santa Fe platform there. He had ordered her off the platform, whereupon she attacked him with a knife, and to save his life the officer fired at her.

Taken for a St. Louis Murderer.

Detectives arrested John Connors at the Dittenhoffer shoe factory in Cincinnati and charged him with a sensational murder that occurred a year ago in St. Louis, Mo., when Charles A. Brant, a stenographer, was held up by three men and shot to death.

DOUBLE CRIME IN MISSOURI.

Jealous Lover Murders His Sweetheart and Commits Suicide.

Athens, Mo., was the scene of a murder and suicide at 9 o'clock the other night. B. L. Hall called at the home of his sweetheart, Miss Florence Gordon, who lived alone with her mother. He had been counting the day for some time, but a difference arose between them, it is said, and his visit to the house was dreaded by Miss Gordon. Mrs. Gordon retired to the inside of the house when Hall made his appearance. The couple sat on the front porch a few minutes and talked. Suddenly the report of a pistol was heard, and Mrs. Gordon rushed out to find her daughter apparently lifeless in a pool of blood which oozed from a wound in her side. The next instant another shot reverberated from the depth of the woods near by. Investigation disclosed that Hall had shot and killed himself. He had leveled the weapon at his head and blown it almost from his body. The girl was carried into her house, but died without making a statement.

ENTIRE TOWN ORDERED SOLD.

Cass Lake Intruders Aimed at Final Disposition.

Secretary Hitchcock finally disposed of the Cass Lake, Minn., controversy. He announced that the Government would sell in parcels the north half of section 15, which comprises nearly the whole town of Cass Lake. The 500 or more intruders are located chiefly on this half section and on the northeastern part of section 16 as soon as possible. The decision of Secretary Hitchcock closes the controversy over the proposed ejection of the intruders from the Cass Lake Indian reservation lands. Senator Nelson, who subsequently left for the north of the town, was present when the announcement was made, and expressed his satisfaction. This places the 320 acres of lands open to all for purchase. The half section will be advertised for sixty days, and probably fifteen days more will be allowed before the sale, when the intruders must take their chances in the purchase of the lands or remove from them.

IRIES SUICIDE IN DENVER JAIL.

Chicagoan from the Klondike Cuts His Throat With Insane.

With the sharp edge of a tin can T. J. Swansborough, formerly of Chicago, tried to cut his throat. He was at the time confined in the city jail at Denver, Colo., and had been placed there because of his insane behavior. He made several bad gasps in his throat, but was seen, overpowered and taken to a hospital. Swansborough arrived in Denver from Seattle, Wash. He gave the clerk at a hotel several hundred dollars and a watch, but got them back and killed himself. The officer locked him up. During the night Swansborough raved continually about a murder he thought he had committed in Chicago. He recently returned from Alaska. The hardship of mining in the Klondike and the effects of the altitude of Colorado are believed to have unbalanced his mind. He was on his way to visit relatives.

EXPRESS COMPANY WINS CASE.

Cannot Be Forced to Tell Its Business to State Warehouse Commission.

Judge Otis of the District Court at St. Paul filed a decision in the case of the State railroad and warehouse commission against the United States Express Company. The object of the suit was to compel the express company to report the volume of its business to the commission in order to make the company pay a gross earnings tax and comply with the other laws of the State regulating common carriers, and particularly their rates. The court finds that the express company is not a corporation, but a partnership, and that the commission has no right to compel the company to furnish information concerning its interstate business, over which the State commission has no surveillance or control.

AMERICAN FARMER FOR TURKEY.

D. A. Kent of Iowa Will Be the Sultan's Advising Agriculturist.

Prof. D. A. Kent, late of the Iowa State Agricultural College, has been selected as an instructor in farming to the Turkish Empire. The Sultan of Turkey needed a man who could make the soil of the Ottoman empire blossom with wheat and corn and fruits as well as with roses, and he had his representative at Washington look out for the proper person. All American farmers looked alike to many of the Turkish embassy, and the attention of a young man named Baker to Miss McKee, Thayer attempted to shoot Baker, but missed him. He then shot himself through the eye. He was mortally wounded.

JEALOUSY PROMPTS MURDER.

F. Thayer Kills Miss Dorothy McKee and Mortally Wounds Himself.

F. Thayer, a cobbler, 50 years old, shot and killed Miss Dorothy McKee, aged 24 years, on the beach at Long Beach, Cal. Thayer was jealous of the attention of a young man named Baker to Miss McKee. Thayer attempted to shoot Baker, but missed him. He then shot himself through the eye. He was mortally wounded.

Fortune for "Joe" Womack.

"Joe" Womack, the discoverer of Cripple Creek camp, which brought fortune to scores of people but failed to do anything for him, is not to be forgotten. A planter, who has been in the business of arranging for the endowment of the old prospector with a little fortune of \$80,000.

Steamer Alameda Is Towed In.

The steamer Alameda entered the Halifax harbor, towing the steamer Alameda, which is disabled. The Alameda hailed from Newcastle, England. The Alameda's shaft snapped in a gale, and in the rolling seas the propeller was carried away. The steamer was driven about for eleven days, until the Alameda came in sight.

Telegraph Messengers Go Back.

The strike of Western Union telegraph messengers at Pittsburgh is ended and the boys are all at work again. They claim the company has pronounced to concede their demands, but this is denied by the officials.

Reformatory Ship Burned.

The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire at Liverpool. The boys on board worked with the utmost discipline until they were forced to leave the ship with the officers. No lives were lost.

Good Wheat Crop in France.

Official reports show that the condition of winter wheat is very good in nine departments of France, good in 67, fair in eight, and bad in one department. Spring wheat is very good in nine departments, good in 30 and fair in 13.

Carnegie Offers to Give \$50,000.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$50,000 for a public library in San Diego, Cal., to be named after the library maintained as at present.

Quarrel Ends in Killing.

Matt Stanford shot and instantly killed Carson Carson near Washington College, Tenn. He then went to Carson's home

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections on an Elevating Character.

"Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably."

The Lesson for Aug. 6 is on the subject of "The New Heart."

The portion of Scripture is Ezekiel 36:25-27. Two lessons from Ezekiel give an opportunity to introduce pupils to that wonderful book, which is as worthy of study as any other in the Old Testament and yet is almost unknown to many. The prophecy of Ezekiel consists of three parts, distinctly marked off from one another and belonging to successive periods of the prophet's life: (1) Chapters 1-24, written during the four years preceding the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; (2) chapters 25-32, written shortly before and during the siege, denouncing foreign nations; (3) chapters 33-48, written at various times during the exile, containing an ideal picture of the future Israel and the future temple. Ezekiel was a young priest, the son of Buzi, who was taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar when that monarch in 607 seized Jerusalem the king and carried him to Babylon. His youth had been spent among the stirring scenes of the last quarter of the seventh century B. C. Josiah's reformation, the finding of the book of the law in the temple in 621 B. C., the great changes that followed the fall of the great empire, Assyria, Babylonia and Egypt, ending in the supremacy of Babylon—all these had furnished the news of his boyhood and youth. The great prophet Jeremiah, some years older than Ezekiel, had been his hero as well as his teacher. The influence of Jeremiah on Ezekiel is clearly discernible in many passages, both in style and in teaching.

In our lessons we deal wholly with the latter part of the book, the prophecy of better times to come, which may be compared, to excellent advantage, with Isaiah 40-66.

The thirty-fourth chapter is a fitting introduction to the thirty-sixth; the thirty-sixth belonging in thought to the section 25-32. It shows Ezekiel's high ideal of religious leadership, under the figure of a shepherd, and pictures the confusion and pathetic need of the flock. See 34:11-16 especially, a passage which is to be compared with Isaiah's prophecy, "He shall feed his flock," and Jesus Christ's discourse on the good shepherd (John 11). Ezekiel's message against sin is followed by his commission for the sinner. And this culminates in the fervor with which he voices the gracious purpose of Jehovah as found in the passage which has been chosen for the lesson.

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"Then will I sprinkle clear water upon you"; the sprinkling of water as symbolizing purification is found in the ceremonial system of the nation. "A new heart"; we must remember, of course, the wide range of meanings of the word heart. Yet in this phrase the present accepted meaning comes near enough to Ezekiel's! He did not mean merely the seat of the affections, and neither do we, when we quote his words or refer to them, mean rather the whole control of the man, including and centering in his will; and so we when we use the word. But this was new and strange doctrine in Ezekiel's time. Other prophets of the exile were indeed joining in the same teaching; some of the poets of the nation in their psalms were doing likewise. He was teaching what required long emphasis to impress upon a stiff-necked and rebellious race. There has been no better text than this in recent lessons for the definite gospel application. "I will put my Spirit within you"; as if to say, I will breathe my breath upon you, into you. My power shall be your power, my inspiration yours. The power of God comes into the renewed life as a new principle from without, to re-enforce the purified and uplifted impulses from within. For illustrations read Paul's letters and the biography of good men.

Notice how plain, simple, homely are the "fruits of the Spirit" in this ancient gospel.

Those who receive the new heart from the divine spirit shall dwell in the land that "Jehovah gave to their fathers"; they shall be saved from uncleanness, they shall have good harvests, good fruit crops, no famine; they shall learn wholesome repentance (vs. 23-31). These were the things that would appeal to the Jews to whom Ezekiel was preaching. Conversion means new things for men. To some, it means largely the amendment of temporal impurities, the straightening of crooked lines in the life. To others the change is chiefly inward and spiritual.

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"In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities I will also cause you to dwell in the cities and the wastes shall be built."

An impressive lesson in the power of religion may be found in the connection between the new reformation and outward prosperity. It is the man who is right with God who brings things to pass in a material way. That this law is subject to limitations and qualifications does not destroy its general soundness.

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Ezek. 1:1-14.

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A landlord's business is often rent with dissensions.

As many as 4,001 muscles have been counted in the body of the moth.

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In times of scarcity the South African natives sometimes rob the nests of ants, and as much as five bushels of grain have been taken from a single nest.

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FRENCH ARMY IS DISCIPLINED.

Gen. de Negrier's Removal Meant as a Warning to the Militia.

The removal of Gen. de Negrier from the French council of war is the most important move yet taken by the new Government in the cause of discipline. It may be regarded as the supreme test of the Government's strength. The nationalist papers are wild with rage over the latest "affront" to the army, which they say has been beheaded. Many persons even who are supporting the new military think that this was a step of doubtful wisdom, as likely to goad the militia to desperation.

Gen. de Negrier was at no time mixed up in the Dreyfus affair.

He has distinguished himself for bravery and skill as a soldier and general, and was on the road to succeed to the position of generalissimo of the forces. His disgrace is not as a warning to the military not to organize conspiracies against the republic. This was, in a way, de Negrier's offense.

The Government learned of his methods through an address made by Col. Bertrand to his officers at Auxonne shortly after the departure of Gen. de Negrier from a visit of inspection to the garrison at Bertrand. "Gentlemen, owing to the attacks upon the army, the generals of the council of war have determined upon the day after the conclusion of the Dreyfus trial to wait upon the Government, and demand that these attacks cease. If they do not, the generals will act."

Col. Bertrand was summoned by the war office to explain these words, and he said that he made the address in accordance with de Negrier's order. The war council subsequently told the Government they did not share the sentiment expressed.

WARSHIPS SAIL TO HAITI.

They Will Protect American Interests in San Domingo.

Secretary Long Friday issued orders detaching the cruiser New Orleans from the North Atlantic squadron at Newport and directing her to proceed at once to Santo Domingo city. Orders were issued also to the Albatross at St. Thomas, to proceed to the same point via San Juan. These orders were made at the instance of the State Department and as a precautionary measure owing to the disturbed conditions following the assassination of President Henrquez of San Domingo. The trouble between the Government of San Domingo and its creditors has reached an acute stage. The creditors, who are almost entirely Americans, have begun to clamor for an American protectorate, which would necessarily be the first step in the direction of annexation. Political plots are already shaping themselves. The adherents of Gen. Jimenez seek to put him at the head of affairs, while the friends of Gen. Maximiliano Gomez are talking of making him the ruler of the republic. It is said by officers who have recently been in San Domingo that interference by this Government would be welcomed by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the island.

HERE'S AN ARMY HOBBO.

Frequent Small Towns and Foes as a Spanish War Veteran.

The police of many small cities are on the lookout for the so-called Spanish war veteran.

REV. ALEXANDER JEFFRIES.

He is a Quaker, and a Quaker's Son.

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ONE KILLED AT STREATOR AND ANOTHER.

Aeronaut Thayer of Niles, Mich., While Making a Parachute Trip at Streator, Ill., Fell 200 Feet and Was Instantly Killed.

The balloon ascension was one of the special features of the annual picnic of the Modern Woodmen. The balloon rose rapidly and moved to the southeast about half a mile before Thayer cut loose. When he did the balloon was already settling, and before he could get out of the way the great bag turned over and struck the parachute, overturning it, and all descended together. When Thayer's body was found both arms, both legs and his spine were broken.

Prof. Bert Kimball.

He Made a Balloon Trip at Streator, Ill., and Was Killed.

Prof. Bert Kimball, who made a balloon ascension at the Knights of Pythias picnic at Bawbawsee Park at Hillsdale, Mich., dropped into Bawbawsee lake and drowned before assistance could reach him. His home was at North Adams, Mich.

HAD AWFUL PUNISHMENT.

Industrial School in New Jersey to Be Investigated.

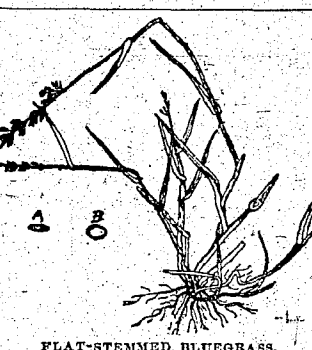
Gov. Voorhees will investigate the girls' industrial school near Trenton, N. J. Kate Barlow, 17 years of age, who was recently removed from the school to the city hospital, tells a tale of frightful punishment. She says she was put in a dungeon and kept there for twenty-four hours on bread and water. Then she says she was taken out and compelled to walk up and down stairs twenty-five times. After this she was locked in a room with the windows nailed



FARMERS' CORNER

Flat-Stemmed Bluegrass.

A correspondent writes to the Ohio Farmer inquiring the name for an enclosed sample of grass. The Farmer replies that the grass included with this letter is flat-stemmed bluegrass, *Poa compressa* L. It grows in dense tufts, forming a thick but usually intermittent sward. It spreads by underground stems shown in figure, and hence often, in light soils, rapidly invades the meadows. It is a good grass in many respects, but is so much less productive than Kentucky bluegrass, *Poa pratensis* L., that many persons entertain a rather low opinion of its merits. The specific name, "*compressa*," refers to its flattened stems or culms, in contrast with the commonly cylindrical ones. This character, with its short blades and very stiffness, permits a ready recognition of flat-stem-



FLAT-STEMMED BLUEGRASS.

med bluegrass. A, in the cut, is a cross section of a stem, and B, of an ordinary round stem grass.

Cultivation and Apple Trees.

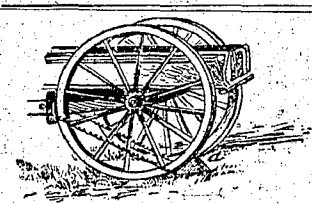
At the Nebraska station a study was made of the effect of cultivation on the growth of apple trees, the size of fruit and the water contents of the soil. A small orchard was divided into three parts, one of which was cultivated regularly and the other two left in grass and weeds, one of the latter being mowed and the other pastured by hogs. The report says: "Trees in cultivated ground suffered noticeably less from the drought and hot winds of summer than those in the other two. The foliage was darker and more vigorous in appearance, and there was no yellowing and dropping of the leaves, nor wilting during hot, windy days, both of which occurred with uncultivated trees. Apples from cultivated land averaged nearly 14 per cent larger in weight than those from pasture land and over 17 per cent larger than those from mowed land."—Grange Homes.

How Salt Helps Fertility.

While the soda and chlorine of salt have no natural properties, there is often a decided effect from using salt as topdressing for land that has organic matter. Only very small amounts are used per acre, and thus used the salt hastens decomposition, and this sets free whatever carbonic acid gas or ammonia the organic matter contains. Salt is usually thought of as a preservative. It is so when in amounts large enough to pickle what it is applied to. When carbonic acid gas is liberated, that acts as a solvent on the inert potash and phosphate that the soil contains, thus often serving in place of those minerals at much less cost than if they were bought and applied.

A Brake Block.

This is used by teamsters in mountainous regions. A three-cornered block, A, of wood is fastened by chains or wires to the brake beam of a wagon so that it will drag on the ground about 2 inches behind one of the rear wheels of the wagon. The driver stops to rest his team, and instead of applying the brake the team is allowed to slacken its traces so the weight of the load will rest on the self-acting check block.



EFFECTIVE BRAKE BLOCK.

When the team starts again the team merely has to start the load instead of having to pull against the brake until it can be loosened.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Clover to Fowls.

The very common advice to feed clover to hens as an aid to egg production needs to have a caution attached to it. If hens have grain with the clover they will not probably eat too much of the lighter food for their good. But exclusive reliance on cut clover as winter feed for a day or two may so clog the gizzard with light indigestible food that when grain is given it only makes the matter worse by furnishing more heating material to ferment in the crop. Whenever much grain is given to fowls they become too fat to lay, and it is such hens that are most likely to be crop-bound.

Cultivation of Crops.

There are no certain periods for work on a farm so far as the cultivation of crops is concerned. Each crop demands cultivation according to its stage of growth and the conditions of the land. The harrow and cultivator cannot be used too often. The difficulty is that some farmers limit the number of times a crop should be cultivated without regard to conditions and circumstances. No field can be said to have been well cultivated as long as a single weed can be seen standing.

Small Celery Best.

There is a great difference in the quality of celery, and this makes the size a matter of considerable little account. The "giant" variety of celery are now superseded in favor of dwarf kinds that are sweeter and nutty in flavor. Something, however, depends on the soil and method of growing. A moist soil makes the celery grow much fuller of its native juices than one which is dry. The soil can hardly be too rich,

for the quicker the growth the better it is, whatever the variety. Celery that is any way stunted becomes stringy, and if it is checked by drought it will have comparatively little of the characteristic celery flavor.

Pruning Vines in Summer.

The chief art in gardening consists in not allowing our plants to have their own willful way, but to make them behave as we want them to. Vines generally make desperate attempts to get to the top of a bush or tree that they twine around, and the lower portion is nothing but a mass of naked stems. When we set them in the ground we want this proceeding reversed. We desire as many branches close to the ground as at the extreme upper portion of the pole or frame on which they are supported. The educated gardener understands how to do this. The growth of grapes under glass has to be done to do it, as otherwise the vines would grow in the apex of the roof and nowhere else. He applies the same principle to the growth of flowering vines out of doors as to his grapes under glass, or to the grapes in the outdoor garden, for that matter, with equal results.

The art is very simple. It is simply to pinch out the apex of the strong growing shoots that want to get up still higher, and leave the struggling shoots at the base alone. The growth force, suddenly checked by the topping of the upper shoots, has to be expended somewhere, just as the sudden stoppage of water being forced through a pipe may burst that pipe. It is diverted to the lower and weaker shoots, which become, before the season is over, as strong as the upper ones.

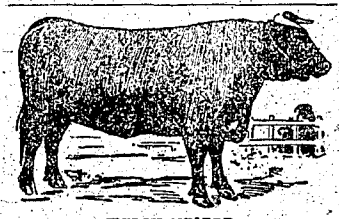
In the hands of a good gardener a grapevine trellis will have fruit over every part of its surface—and have as fine fruits at the apex as at the base. But how rarely do we see these masters of the art; and how simple the art is, after all.—Meehan's Monthly.

Ventilation of Horses' Stables.

Good ventilation of stables with plenty of light should be provided for horses in summer. Many horses are kept in underground stables. This is very bad, especially in summer, when excrement rots very quickly, filling the stables with ammonia. This is very injurious to horses' eyes, especially if the stable be rather dark. This causes enlargement of the pupil of the eye, and the change to bright sunlight when the horse is brought out of the stable often results in making him blind. It is worse if there are one or two small windows where sunlight can come in. The underground stable should in summer be unusable; it is tolerable only in cold weather.

Welsh Heifer.

The Welsh heifer shown in the picture is the property of Col. H. Platt.



WELSH HEIFER.

Gordding, Llanfairfechan, Wales. She is the winner of first prize at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in Birmingham.

Gapes.

Since so many see their chickens with this dreadful disease, if it may be called such, I will give what I consider a preventive, says a writer in Practical Poultryry. At from three to four weeks old I give a little whey to drink that is very sour. Recently I did not have any, and at four weeks of age I found on chicken with gapes. I placed a basin on the stove with a little sour milk in, and after the curd had separated I let it sour a day or so and gave to my chickens, and have seen no more gapes since. Always have plenty of water by chickens so they will not drink too much.

Ridding Land of Bushes.

Most farmers are infested to a greater or less extent with bushes, which are exhaustive of fertility and patience, and are unsightly. They are cut regularly each spring, but continue to come up and multiply. It is a fact not generally known that if they be grubbed up during "dog days," or at the time when they have attained their growth for the year, 99 per cent of them will be effectually killed, and the rest so enfeebled that they will do little harm the next season, and can be easily killed at the second grubbing.

Growing Potatoes Under Straw.

Plow the ground deep and pulverize fine. When the weather becomes warm, mark out shallow rows 2 1/2 feet wide, drop your potatoes and cover lightly with dirt. Then cover with old hay or clean threshed straw eight or ten inches deep. If straw has wheat left in it, the wheat will come up and damage the potatoes. The yield in raising potatoes under much is double that under the best cultivation, and is especially recommended for localities having drouthy seasons.

Fertilizing Growing Corn.

Top dressing with well-composted manure is fast coming to the front with our farmers for a growing corn crop. Try spreading when the corn is two feet high and you will find it works wonders. If droppings from the hen house are available, keep them dry; add some dry ashes if convenient, scatter along the row tightly and you will find it beats any brand of special commercial fertilizer.

Cultivating Beans.

All cultivation of beans should stop when the plant blossoms, as getting moist soil on the blossom is the chief cause of the fungus diseases which fasten themselves on the grain. Neither should beans ever be cultivated when the leaves are wet with rains or dew. For this reason the bean field should be left as clean of weeds at the time the beans are in blossom as it can be made.

To Destroy Chicken Mites.

Use common coal tar; apply with a whitewash brush. If too thick to spread easily, thin with coal oil. Cover the walls of your chicken house and the perches, nests and every place that a mite can hide. Two applications, spring and fall, will be sufficient.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

HOW THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS CALLING FOR THEM.

What the United States Has Accomplished by Adhering to the Protectionist Policy of Developing Domestic Industries.

Remembering the years during which disinterested free-traders were urging and often reiterating their advice that the people of the United States confine themselves to the pursuit of agriculture, to food-raising and to the production of raw materials, and to leave to other and far more favored countries the business of converting these raw materials into manufactured commodities, it is interesting to note some of the important consequences resulting from the disregard of that extraordinary counsel and the consequent establishment of the policy of protection. From statistics gleaned by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics it appears that manufactures are now forming more than one-third of our total domestic exports. During the last month they were 37.7 per cent of the total domestic exports, during the three months ending with May they were 35.50 per cent, and during the fiscal year just ending they will form a larger percentage of our total domestic exports than

Instruments for scientific purposes.....	1,042,348	2,770,908
Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of.....	1,044,405	2,557,465
Books, maps, engravings, etc.....	1,712,079	2,434,325
Marble.....	831,748	1,084,501
Metals and manufactures of.....	2,218,101	1,860,893
Manufactures of.....	510,054	1,792,582
Cars for railways.....	1,023,227	1,733,581
Industries and out-put percha, manufactures of.....	1,385,319	1,727,489
Carpenter and horse cars.....	1,064,284	1,688,888
Explosives.....	885,637	1,605,406
Soap.....	839,358	1,590,003
Musical instruments.....	108,072	1,583,897
Clocks and watches.....	272,630	1,571,449
Zinc, manufactures of.....	28,684	1,380,668
Drugs, manufactures of.....	321,137	1,320,003
Oil, vegetable (omitting cotton and linseed).....	244,415	1,297,385
Glass and glassware.....	504,200	1,211,084
Wool, manufactures of.....	343,949	1,088,632
Paints and painters' colors.....	507,749	1,079,518
Sugar, refined, and confectionery.....	1,231,621	1,032,376
Stationery, except of paper.....	474,839	1,005,016

Keep Hands Off!

There has been a great deal of foolish talk as to the necessity for a protective tariff having passed, because in some articles of manufacture we are able to undersell the world, and hence our exports of these manufactured goods are increasing at a rapid rate. This is a proof of the soundness of the Republican doctrine that a protective tariff does not interfere with the development of our export trade. The free traders have always declared

DEMOCRACY'S CAMPAIGN CRY FOR 1900.



—New York Tribune.

In any preceding year, and exceed by many millions the total exports of manufactures in any preceding year. The fiscal year 1898 showed the largest exports of manufactures in our history, \$290,697,354, and in the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the increase over the corresponding months of the preceding year has been \$45,164,000, so that it is now apparent that the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year ending with May will be about \$335,000,000, as against the high-water mark, \$290,697,354 in the fiscal year 1898. This would seem to indicate that we did well to run exactly counter to the views and wishes of our Cobdenite advisers. Iron and steel continue to form the most important, or at least by far the largest item of value in the exports of manufactures. In the month of May, 1899, the exports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, amounted to \$8,001,114, making the total for the eleven months \$84,873,842, against \$63,235,029 in the corresponding months of 1898—a gain in the eleven months of over \$21,000,000. The recent advances in prices of iron and steel caused the belief that a reduction in the exports of iron and steel would follow; but certainly has not been realized up to the present time, since the exportations of iron and steel in the month of May are 20 per cent in excess of those of May of last year, while those of April are nearly 50 per cent in excess of April, 1898.

The increase which the year's exports of manufactures will show over earlier years lends especial interest to a table prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the exportations of manufactures by great classes in each year from 1880 to 1898. The following extracts from it show the exportations in 1880 and 1898 of all articles whose total value exceeded \$1,000,000 in the year 1898:

	1880.	1898.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	\$21,150,077	\$70,400,853
Refined mineral oil.....	44,839,345	51,782,314
Copper manufactures of.....	2,348,954	32,180,572
Leather, and manufactures of.....	10,747,710	21,113,640
Cotton, manufactures of.....	10,212,644	17,024,082
Wool, manufactures of.....	6,150,231	9,008,218
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....	4,732,831	8,655,478
Agricultural implements.....	3,623,769	7,630,732
Cycles and parts of.....	2,629,592	6,630,292
Paraffin and paraffin wax.....	1,191,035	5,404,561
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	3,708,600	4,818,493
Fertilizers.....	958,029	4,300,824

BY FAR THE FINEST FIGURE ON THE BEACH.



MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Dog Saves Four Children from Drowning—Belding to Have Two New Railroads—Steele Offered for New Experiment Station—Eight Hours in Water.

A dog's sagacity and faithfulness saved the lives of the three daughters of Deputy Sheriff Jeremiah Drennan, with a playmate. The four girls, the oldest being only 9 years of age, were playing on the river bank of the Eureka Brewing Company's plant in Wyandotte. A boat was pulled up on the bank and the little ones climbed into it. They were splashing water on their Newfoundland dog, when the rocking of the boat loosened it from its fastenings and it floated out into the river. The children screamed and became frantic, ran up and down in the little skiff out in the steamer channel and the four-mile current was bearing it away. All this time, however, the dog had been swimming beside the boat, and a man seeing him, shouted to the eldest child to tie the painter around his neck. She held out her hand, the dog swam up and began to lick it and she succeeded in passing the rope around his neck. Instantly he turned and swam ashore, towing the boat with his precious freight behind. As he struck shore water he ran ahead and the rope, fastened by unskilled childish hands, became untied. Instantly the dog turned and, taking it in his teeth, pulled the boat ashore.

Two New Railroad by Fall.

Work has begun vigorously on the Grand Rapids, Belding and Saginaw Railroad between Belding and Lowell. Forty teams and 100 men are at work on the grade and bridges. Contractors say trains will be running direct to Saginaw over the line by Sept. 1. Rights of way are also being secured in the city limits for the Grand Rapids, Belding and Greenville electric railway, which will run over the line a distance of thirty-six miles, with several fine lakes contiguous to it.

Want an Experiment Station.

At a meeting of Menominee County business men and farmers sixteen cities of eighty acres each were offered for the location of an upper peninsula experiment station. Eleven are free and the others from \$400 to \$1,000. The State committee will meet at Stephenson to select a site for a beet sugar factory which will cost \$50,000. Ten thousand acres of raising beets have been secured in Menominee County and 2,000 acres more will be secured soon.

Terrific Struggle for Life.

A. E. Prince and Fred O'Brien, while sailing off Cross Village, were thrown into the water by the capsizing of their boat. They clung to the boat eight hours before their plight was noticed, and they were rescued. O'Brien died of exhaustion, but Prince will recover.

Diminished Man Drowned.

Mrs. Andrew Pray of Dimondale has received a telegram from Gordon Warren, who is employed on Mr. Pray's ranch at Fort Steele, Wyo., saying that George Pray had been missing for several days, and it is feared that he was drowned while fording the river.

State News in Brief.

The grist mill at Okemos is running again. Hudson B. Coleman has been appointed postmaster at Kalamazoo. Dr. Ferguson of Okemos has a mare that is reeling off miles in 2:20 on the road. Okemos town board has granted a many license for the first time in several years. Al Calumet, Joseph Shulte and two of his children have been bitten by the kissing bug. Desire Pins of Franklin was thrown one load of hay and received serious injuries. Mrs. Von Ripper of North Lansing was terribly bitten by the explosion of a gasoline stove. At Adrian, William L. Platt was fined \$5 and costs for selling tobacco to a 7-year-old boy. The Wenona Coal Co. is starting a town near its mine at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river. A 2-year-old daughter of Fred Robinson of Conklin fell into a tub of water and was drowned. The farm house of Martin Groening in Eckford burned. Loss \$2,000, partially covered by insurance. W. H. Bishop of Burr Oak jumped from a moving train at Vicksburg and received serious injuries. James Chamberlain of Ransom fell from the top of his barn to the floor and received serious injuries. The 3-year-old daughter of John Shrieves of Big Run was terribly mangled by a vicious bulldog. Henry Seestadt of Romulus, who was injured some weeks ago in a runaway accident, died of his injuries. D. Van Steenburg of East Jordan was struck by a board which fell from an edger and seriously injured. Chas. T. Thompson, aged 20 years and single, was drowned in Manistee Lake by the capsizing of a rowboat. Lansing's police commission announces that hereafter the liquor laws will be enforced to the letter in that city. Hazel, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCutcheon of St. Clair, swallowed a cent and died resulted. A 5-year-old child of Joseph Smith of Big City was terribly bitten by a Newfoundland dog, with which it was playing. "Baldy" Williams has been indicted by the Lapeer County grand jury, charged with unbecoming cars on the Michigan Central, and was placed under \$500 bail. Ira Elliot left Mackinac Island eighteen months ago for the Klondike, with \$500 capital. He has returned without a cent and tells a harrowing tale of the hardships he endured. A Kalamazoo paper prints a story to the effect that hereafter Kalamazoo is to be the only place between Chicago and Detroit on the Michigan Central, where crews will be changed when the train reaches Jackson will be moved to Kalamazoo. D. S. Sutherland, superintendent of the division between Detroit and Jackson, denies that he has any knowledge of the change. A \$10,000 damage suit has been started against the village of Dorand by James Hunter, an inmate of the county house, who received injuries on a defective sidewalk. Mrs. Will Desbrett and Mrs. Sam Walters of Charlotte, in gathering water lilies in the lake, upset their boat and were in the water over half an hour before being rescued. They were much exhausted. There is a legal fight on for the possession of the meteor which fell at Allegan last week. The man upon whose farm the meteor fell claims it, while the two men who saw it strike the ground and who took possession of the meteoric visitor claim it as their own.

Gladwin will hold a street fair after harvest.

Eddie Lacy, a boy living in Algonah township, was killed by lightning.

John Powell's 7-year-old son was struck by lightning and killed at Stony Point.

A convention of the health officers of Michigan will be held at Grand Rapids next month.

It has cost Sanilac County \$1,000 to repair bridges damaged by heavy rains during July.

Gladwin County farming lands are having a boom and many new settlers are going that way.

The Cheboygan Wood Turning Co.'s factory at Cheboygan burned. Loss \$3,000, with \$1,200 insurance.

Dr. J. W. Bosman of Kalamazoo has been appointed division surgeon of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road.

Richard Jones, aged 22 years, of Aurora, Ill., was drowned in the Black River at South Haven while bathing.

The residence of J. C. Wright, a farmer living near Berrien Springs, was gutted by fire. Loss \$800, no insurance.

S. L. Baker of Kalamazoo, who went to the Klondike a year and a half ago, has returned home without a fortune.

Five completely destroyed one of the power houses of the Escanaba-Woodward Company, entailing a \$5,000 loss.

Wilfred Casson, aged 10 years, son of W. N. Casson of Menominee, was drowned at Pine's summer resort while in bathing.

R. T. Pierce has one of the largest plum orchards in Van Buren County. He will harvest about 1,000 bushels this year.

The independent telephone exchange at Traverse City was sold under chattel mortgage sale for \$10,000 to the mortgagee.

The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. has purchased a fine location on East Main street, Battle Creek, and will erect a fine block.

The residence of Seaton W. Anderson, a leading Tecumseh merchant, was looted by burglars. They secured a lot of silverware.

Since the Flint Council passed the ordinance providing that tramps be put to work in the streets, not a hobo has been in that city.

Ray Gee, while loading a flat car with logs at Dundee, was severely hurt by a log rolling upon him and pinning him against a post.

Fr. Els has received the papal bull elevating him from the priesthood to be bishop of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette.

A young man named Cowan, living on the Wallace Grace farm, near Birmingham, swallowed a fish bone and died of internal hemorrhage.

The widening and deepening of the Dwight drain of Sanilac County has been begun. Five iron bridges will span the creek in the county.

The plumb crop in St. Joseph County is expected to be a very poor one. Orchard proprietors report the plums all falling off the trees.

Alfred L. Pierce of Gregory, who took a dose of poison with suicidal intent and quickly recovered, has recovered sufficiently to leave that village.

Judge D. G. Robinson of Hastings is dead, aged 88. He was president of the Hastings City Bank, and was probably the oldest banker in Michigan.

Large quantities of dead fish are being taken out of the Huron river at Willow. Low water and refuse from the sanitary works are said to be the causes.

The 2 1/2-year-old child of Michael Hoffman, a farmer living near Westphalia, drank fly poison. A doctor worked over the child all day and it will recover.

A fatal accident occurred at the Hecla branch of the Calumet and Hecla mine when Henry Roeder, a miner, was caught in the open shaft by a descending skip and instantly killed.

The strike in the Pingree & Smith shoe factory at Detroit has ended and the 600 employees resumed work. The company will again employ union hands, but discontinues use of the union label.

The tragedy at Muskegon whereby Mayor Balbrine was assassinated by John W. Tyler, has resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Tyler, her brother and two sisters, who had been separated for many years.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the Board of State Auditors allowed claims aggregating \$355,707.09, as follows: General allowance, \$222,886.64; printing, \$47,432.72; binding, \$39,100.81; stationery, \$46,286.92.

Senator C. A. Ward of Ann Arbor has entered the summer law school. He announces his intention of entering the university next fall and hopes to complete the law course in one year. He will then practice the profession.

Fred Parrish, aged 27 years, was drowned in Cranberry lake while bathing. He had cramps and sank before assistance reached him. He was third sergeant of Company "C," thirty-second Michigan volunteers in the Spanish war.

The design of Harrison Brothers of Barre, Vt., has been accepted for the soldiers and sailors' monument to be erected at Battle Creek. It consists of a bronze group in defense of the flag. The monument will be placed at the intersection of five streets in the paved square.

Ray Marshall, a boy 15 years old, who lives south of Morrice, was drowned in Sugar Lake. The boy was in bathing with his brother, who is a younger and smaller brother. None of them could swim much, when Marshall got beyond his depth the two other boys were unable to assist him.

A destructive fire visited Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, when the fine four-company barracks building was damaged to the extent of about \$80,000. The building cost \$75,000, and was considered a model in design. The work of the fire was made hazardous by the discharge of a quantity of ammunition. The origin of the fire is unknown.

State Oil Inspector Smith has turned \$4,200 into the State treasury. The amount represents the excess of the receipts of the office over the expenses during the six months ending June 30.

At South Rockwood, the store of John Strong & Son was again broken into by burglars. Mr. Strong was awakened by a burglar alarm connecting his residence with the store. He hustled over and caught two men. They did not make any resistance and languidly said to Strong: "Well, captain, you have got us. The thieves were taken to Monroe. They claimed to have come from Cleveland."

A terrific electrical storm passed over Traverse City and county. Lightning struck a barn belonging to Wilson Roush, who was feeding his horses at the time. He was struck by the bolt and instantly killed. Two valuable horses were also killed.

Roy Rathburn, a Lansing lad 12 years old, will be confined to his bed the remainder of the summer vacation, owing to a strong desire to imitate an aeronaut without a full understanding of the business. With other youthful companions he undertook to inflate a balloon with kerosene and gasoline with very disastrous consequences. Rathburn's right leg was terribly burned.



LYNCHINGS IN LOUISIANA.

The entire country is involved, and shows the disgrace of Louisiana.—Philadelphia Record.

The facts in the case in no wise justified the action of the mob.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Louisiana methods are somewhat barbarous, but there is no question as to their effectiveness.—Detroit News-Tribune.

The lynching shows that negroes are not the only ones against whom the Southern mobs direct their vengeance.—New York Sun.

The law-abiding people of Louisiana will read the terrible news from Tallulah with a profound regret.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A community which permits all these civilized methods to be trampled upon and allows passion to exercise itself in barbaric revenge should pay the penalty.—Cannell Bluffs Nonpareil.

If lynchings are tolerated at all, against any class of the people or for any class of alleged crime, it is a dead certainty that they will grow more numerous, and that no class of people will be spared.—Leavenworth Times.

The lynchings of five Italians in Louisiana because one of their number had engaged in a quarrel with and shot and wounded a doctor in the parish in which the affair occurred, again brings before the world America's disgrace.—Milwaukee News.

A lynching of a negro in Missouri and of five Italians in Louisiana last week are blotches on our record as humanitarians. Besides, in the latter case the Government may be being mistaken in paying a handsome indemnity.—St. Joseph Herald.

In his recent letter on lynching, Mr. Booker T. Washington warned the South that the habit grew by what it fed upon. His warning finds an early and impressive illustration in the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La.—Boston Herald.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has solved the problem concerning which he had so much doubt.—New York Herald.

The great agnostic had many followers, but it is a question whether his assaults on religion did not promote rather than retard its progress.—Omaha Bee.

Whatever else he was or was not, he was an American, a product of our soil and race of it, particularly a product of the middle West, which is developing its own subvariety of American.—New York Times.

The evil of his teaching was its effect on weak and unintelligent minds. He professed ignorance of the hereafter, and his ignorant hearers went a step further and disbelieved in any hereafter.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Ingersoll is no more, but the churches continue to point with taper spikes to heaven. What is good in religion will withstand the assaults of revilers; what abuses grow up within its fold are more likely to yield before the onslaughts of reformers within than of wreck

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Much of the clamor heard just now is intended to stop recruiting. But the new recruits will be full in a short time just the same.

Detroit once more would like to have somebody tell it, "What's the matter with Alger?" From present appearances there is an unanimous feeling prevailing that he's all right. —Inter-Ocean.

Only three deaths from disease occurred last week among the American troops in Luzon. The army mortality from sickness has been lower in the Philippines than in any other American war.

In a year the net amount of gold in the treasury has increased from \$189,000,000 to \$246,000,000, and the country's supply of gold has gone up to \$975,000,000, the largest held by any one nation.

It is proposed by the National Democratic Committee to raise a campaign fund of \$2,000,000, with which to make the fight for Bryan next year, but, rather than not make the fight the committee will compromise on \$1,000,000.

Moonshine whisky is said to be responsible for the bitter feuds in the South. In addition to this the moon assists the vicious in looting and robbing henroosts and watermelon patches, and ought to be enjoined.

The New York Evening Post admits that the stories it printed about brutality among American soldiers in the Philippines turn out to be inventions. It should have known American character too well to credit such slanders in the first place.

The rains in Luzon are far heavier this year than the average. The July rainfall at Manila for a number of years past has averaged 144 inches, while for the 20 days of the month just ended it has been 41 inches. The consequent flooding of the entire country prevents any military operations, of course.

In the opinion of the Baltimore Sun, the leading Democratic paper of Maryland, the instant the silver plank of the Chicago platform is reaffirmed, "the election of a republican President in 1900, becomes an absolute certainty." No evidence appears anywhere that the sound money men of 1890 have changed their opinion of the Chicago platform.

We believe that in the years to come, when the chaff shall be sifted from the wheat, history will record the name of Russell A. Alger with the most illustrious sons of this nation, and his work in the organization, equipment, and maintenance of the army, making possible the decisive victory over Spain, will be held as a marvel of executive ability, and no shadow will rest over it, but his name will be emblazoned with the glory of true patriotism.

The Independent believes the present no time to discuss the question of expansion, as far as the Philippine Islands are concerned. Through the fortunes of war the islands came into our possession, and with the conditions as they were we could do no less than hold them. When order is restored we can take time to find out whether the inhabitants are capable of governing themselves or not. Looked at from the standpoint of common sense it will be much safer attempting to civilize these people after they are convinced of our strength than to go to them with soft words now. They will find out we mean them no harm, and in a few years be thankful they were thrashed into at least a semi-civilized condition. —Jonesville Independent.

Altho, h the Aug. DEMONSTRATION is presumably a fiction number, there are several special articles of timely and unusual interest, and the department, which are never neglected, contain material that is of permanent value, as well as particularly seasonable. The portrait album of this number is one of widespread interest. It contains the pictures of America's nine most famous commercial millionaires. The pictures are all from recent photographs, and furnish an interesting study to the physiognomist. In "Things Men Want to Know," a brief resume of this season's masculine fashions is given. It is a column worth studying by the man who wishes to be correctly attired on all occasions. The rarely beautiful cover of this number was expressly designed by Ward Traver, whose work as a cover-designer is early bringing him fame.

Dedication of G. A. R. and W. R. C. Hall.

Last Thursday evening occurred one of the pleasant events in the history of our village, which will be long remembered. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps having united in the building of a hall for their permanent use, met for the dedication of the building, in the interest of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, which is the watchword of those organizations, and is exemplified by their works.

The building provides a pleasant banqueting hall and kitchen on the first floor, and auditorium and ante rooms above, and it was comfortably filled on this occasion, and would have been crowded but that many of our people supposed the exercises to be confined to members of the orders.

Attention was called by Commander A. L. Pond, and the grand old army song, "The Star Spangled Banner," finely rendered by Mrs. J. M. Jones, Misses Josie B. Jones and Ethelyn McKenzie, and W. F. Benkelman, with Miss Willitt presiding at the organ, after which followed an earnest invocation by Rev. G. L. Gulchard, for the continued prosperity of the Post and Corps, and the principles represented and advocated by them.

A brief history of the organization of Marvin Post No. 240, on March 21st, 1884, by Col. Taylor of Gaylord (deceased), Col. Dickinson, of Bagley and comrades Quay, of Gaylord, and McElroy of this place, then a member of a Tuscola county post, was given, showing the start with comrade O. J. Bell the first commander and 31 charter members. Seventy-eight members have since been mustered in, twenty-six have died, and thirty-five removed from the place. The fraternal work of these men, and the relief afforded by them is only recorded on the "other side."

The Grayling Cornet Band made their first public appearance at this point, and rendered several numbers of appropriate music which were highly applauded. Mrs. Rebecca Wright, who, we think, has been secretary of the W. R. C. since its organization through the efforts of Mrs. A. C. Wilcox in 1888, gave a history of their society which we regret being unable to publish in full. They were started with 14 charter members, and the first officers installed by Mrs. L. C. Colburn, of Lansing. They have now 42 members, and their labors of love and Christian charity are extended beyond the rank of Post and Corps, and are felt whenever want is found in the community. They have collected and expended for charity, in the last five years the sum of \$1,309.35, and have beautifully furnished one of the rooms in the Woman's Annex at the Michigan Soldier's Home, which is known as "Grayling Rest," for which they receive the tribute of love from its occupants.

Rev. F. C. Wood, of Gaylord, gave the dedicatory address, and we believe it to have been the finest oration ever delivered in our village. Every sentence was filled with the spirit of patriotism, and every word rung with the sound of liberty which could but arouse the better feeling of every soul which held a breath of love of Country or the Flag. He pictured the great cost of our nation in treasure and suffering, and blood and claimed it be, under God, the central point from which the spirit of perfect freedom should expand and encompass all the earth. Intense silence waited for his every word, broken only by applause quickly checked for fear a word would be lost.

A beautiful solo was sweetly rendered by Miss McKenzie and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Willett, and all who cared, repaired to the banquet room, where light refreshments were served, and the service of dedication was ended with "that fraternity whose love shall endure, with that charity that is fruitful of good works, and with that loyalty which, while true to our country's flag, is supremely devoted to the cross, the symbol of our faith."

Col. Bryan keeps on reading Democrats, who do not agree with him, out of the party. Ordinarily it is much easier to do this than it is to find men in the party who can read.

The Century for August is a mid-summer and travel number. "The Present Situation in Cuba" is graphically stated in a brief article by Major-General Leonard Wood. John Burroughs gives a fascinating glimpse of the wild life about his slabsided cabin near the Hudson river at West Park. Milder matter is furnished in Jonas Stalling's picturesque "People of the Reindeer," though even here there is adventure enough on snow shoes and reindeer sleds. "Short Stories by Chester Bailey Fernald, Mary Tracy Earle and Scammas McManus tend to round out the number. And the twin arts of poetry and picture making are exemplified on many a page, one of the more striking features of the magazine being "The Night Walk," a poem by George Meredith.

Mrs. E. Walwright and her daughter Edith, start for Buffalo today, for a visit with old time friends.

Archie Howse will start his threshing machine at home, Monday, Aug. 7th. He has everything in first class shape for good work, and will give satisfactory service. Those desiring his work should send him word so that he can figure his route, and not be obliged to double the road.

Col. Dickinson, of Bagley, and Mrs. E. Goslo, of Gaylord, were the only members of Dore Post and Corps present at the dedication of the hall here, last week, though a crowd was expected. They were welcome just the same. The Col. assisted in the organization of the Post, over fifteen years ago.

Last Sunday nearly every one of our citizens went to see the circus. Three immense trains carrying the combined shows of Forepaugh and Sells were here several hours, to feed and water, en-route to Cheboygan. They unloaded 14 elephants and over 300 horses to drink from the Au Sabie, while the cages were open for feeding and many of the animals visible.


The War portfolio has gone to New York, and Hon. Elihu Root is the appointee. Mr. Root is one of the foremost lawyers of the metropolis. The President desires a sound legal adviser in that department, because of the multiplicity of details, involving legal and constitutional points, which are constantly arising through the military occupancy of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

We notice by the "Michigan Farmer" that the State Board of Agriculture has been to the Upper Peninsula to locate a new experiment station to comply with the act of the last legislature, appropriating \$5,000 for that purpose. Our neighbors above the straits are to be commiserated, and have and will receive our heartfelt sympathy. We judge the future by the past. The Board will have a pleasant junket, some of them and officers of the station will have others. The money will be spent, but unless they employ different methods than they have at this place, with the station paid for by the U. S. Government, there will be no result but failure and disappointment for those who now hope for honest work. We unhesitatingly say that the work for the past seven years has been a disgrace to all who have had the management of it, and an injury to this section of the state that cannot be measured. We shall notice the subject further.

During the civil war as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

The famous lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, off Cohasset, Mass., is the subject of the frontispiece of the August St. Nicholas, and of a brief description and historical sketch by Gustave Koble. "Phil's Second Bubble Show," by Meredith Nugent, gives the reader a new conception of the possibilities of soapy water and a clay pipe; for it tells of a bubble poised on a spinning top, bubbles out in two, or run together, and of a bubble that lived happily for fifteen minutes in a bath of steam. "A Fairy Story about a Philosopher's Stone" appeals strongly to one class of readers, while another will prefer to hear the surgeon of the Rough Riders tell how he raised the first American flag on a captured fortification in Cuba. The serials jog along interestingly, and there is a "full line" of pretty or amusing verses, and graceful or comical pictures, including Gelett Burgess's "Goops."

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life. I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience about medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and I sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Fournier.



Kidney Diseases

CURED THAT HAD BEEN pronounced incurable.

Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill. writes: "FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I, myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and your Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and to day I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful certificates of its medical qualities."

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.

For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

REMOVAL!

ON OR ABOUT

SEPTEMBER 1st., 1899, I

WILL LOCATE IN THE BUILDING

Formerly occupied by Dr. LEIGHTON, in Dr. Wood-

worth's property. Until that time I will continue to sell

Goods at the same prices I have during July.

If you want to save 15 to 25 per cent on

CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS & FURNISHINGS,

CALL AND SEE ME.

R. JOSEPH.

Opposite the Post Office, Grayling, Michigan.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL POLITICAL PAPERS IN THE WEST.

Always American—Always Republican.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE.

Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

—\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

THE INTER OCEAN'S NEWS IS EXCLUSIVE.

Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail \$6.00 per year

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury knows its duty, and dares to do it, no matter what the cost. Senator Goebel, the Democratic candidate for governor, but it nails his name to the mast and then says to its readers: "In urging the Democrats of Nicholas to rally 'round the flag, boys,' we know we are committing a sin against all decency and honor, yet our loyalty to the Democratic party impels us to submit to the edicts of the convention even when we know that fraud, lying, and treachery were used lavishly to accomplish the end reached at Louisville last week. Let every Democrat who believes in fraud and every other form of vice in politics join with us in giving the ticket a hearty support."—What could be more beautiful than this.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.,

The direct line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, —TO— LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE—Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati. Five Trains every Week-day, Toledo to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE—Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis. Vestibule Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio. D. G. EDWARDS, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Franklin House DETROIT, MICH. Our Rates and Specials. Very central. Elevator service. Steam heat, electric light, the finest dining room in the city. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. H. H. JAMES & SONS, Prop.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, AND FARM IMPLEMENTS, OF US.

WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT, AND SAVE YOU MONEY.

Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, Michigan

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON

ROOM! ROOM!

We have got to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, which we expect soon. Therefore we have concluded to

Slash Prices on all our Summer Goods.

We only mention a few of them as they are too numerous:

All our 50 and 60 cents Straw Hats go for 32c
All our 25 and 35 cents Children's Hats go for 21c
All our 10 cents Ladies Vests go for 4c
All our 15 cents Ladies Vests go for 10c
All our 30 cents Ladies Vests go for 12c
All our 50 cents Men's Summer Underwear go for 21c
All our 35 cents Men's Over Shirts go for 25c
All our 60 cents Ladies Summer Corsets go for 48c
All our \$1.00 Jackson Corset Waists go for 89c
All our 60 cents Ladies Shirt Waists go for 43c
All our 15 cents Counties Dimities go for 11c
One quarter off on all Men's and Boys Clothing, and 1000 other bargains. Come early so you will get your best choice.

John J. Clark's Machine Thread 2 spools for 5 cents.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made,


A CHAMPION BINDER Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000.00

We receive from 12,000 to 25,000 letters every day



We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,600 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to want and mail each copy. We want you to have one. **SEND FIFTEEN CENTS** to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges pre-paid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street
CHICAGO

THORN IN ENGLAND'S FLESH.

Possibility of a War with the Transvaal Republic Brings That Little Country to the Front Again—Characteristics of the Boers and Their Land.

THE trouble in the Transvaal is a war of races. In that country of wind-blown veldt and craggy hills the aggressive, restless, absorbing, conquering, colonizing spirit of the Anglo-Saxon faces the stolidly courageous inertia of the Dutch. Three times in the past the blaze of open conflict has flared. The smoldering embers are growing a brighter red, and the time is not distant when once more they will burst into flame. That is the judgment of every unbiased student of the situation. It is the judgment, too, that the coming combat will far surpass its predecessors in fury, in fatalities and in results.

It is a country worth fighting for. Between it and that portion of the United States which lies just to the eastward of the Rockies there is strong similarity. It has the same wide-spreading mesas, carpeted with waving grasses, green in the early spring and brown in the heats of summer. There are the same infrequent and treacherous water courses, the same magnificent distances, the same jutting knobs of granite and other stones, which we call "buttes." The land of the Dutch is possibly less fertile than the American land, although there is no better cattle country. As an offset to this is the greatest gold-producing area of the earth. It is gold that has caused all the trouble, because the thirst for gold has brought in the tens of thousands of foreigners, mostly Englishmen, who have come to be known as "outlanders."

building material have given the inhabitants an opportunity to construct substantial and comfortable homes at a small cost, and the traveler is surprised at the advance in civilization which he finds in the towns located hundreds of miles from the nearest railroad.

But the Transvaal has been a thorn to the British Government for over a century. Within the country and near its borders have occurred many conflicts, in which the English have not met the success which has attended their arms in East India and other parts of the world, for the reason that they have had to oppose men of Dutch blood, who have proved by many wars that they are a nation of fighters as well as of farmers. Since the first colony of Dutchmen landed at Cape Colony, in 1652, these people have been the enemies of England, and have shown it in a variety of ways. The present difficulty is based, apparently, on technical grounds, but Kruger, who may be called the Dutch George Washington, has taken every opportunity to arouse the feeling of his countrymen, and of the native African as far as possible, to fight another war. None know this better than the British Foreign Office, and it is endeavoring in every way possible to avoid an open rupture. Should Kruger and his allies come out victorious there is a possibility that the entire southern portion of Africa, from the Limpopo River, which bounds the Transvaal on the north, to Cape Colony will again be under the administration



PAUL KRUGER.

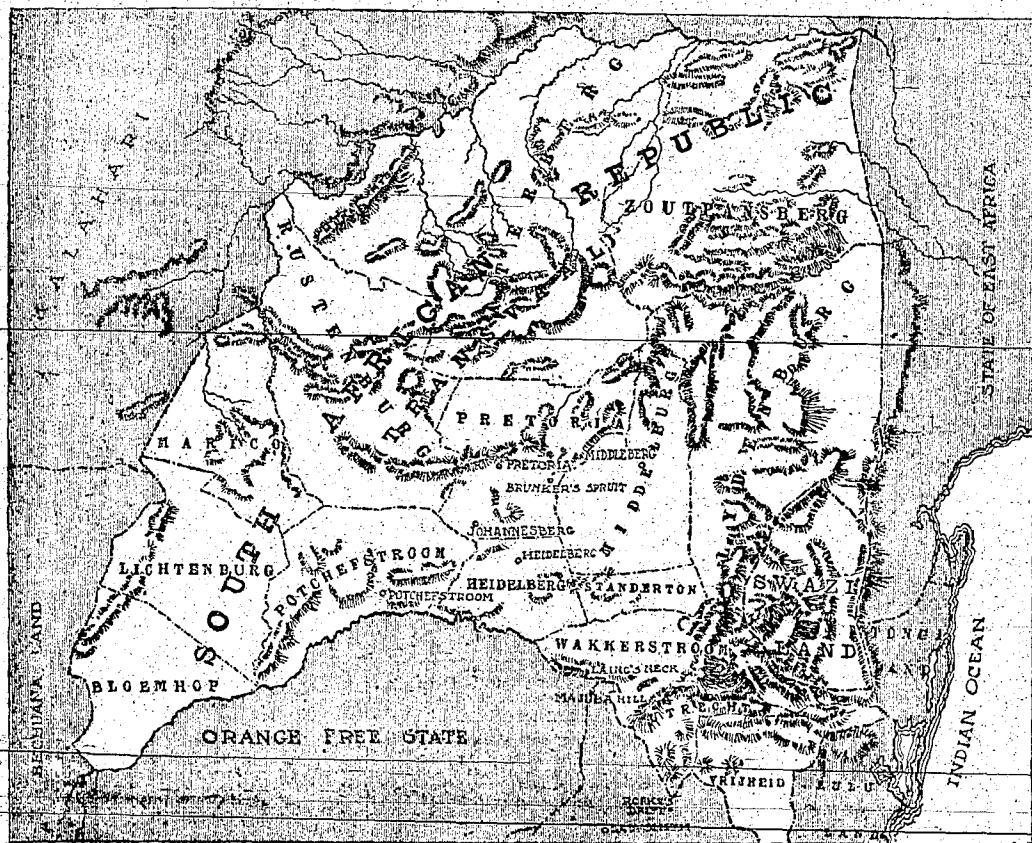
vegetables to supply the needs of his family and servants, he is satisfied, provided he can sell his grain, as well as the cattle from his pastures, and the wool of his flocks, at a fair profit. The proceeds of these sales are more liable to be turned into gold to be hoarded

entirely for their own race, the foreigners being greatly restricted by the legislation adopted. Under the supervision of Kruger, who has been in every respect a dictator of the Boers, the voting has been almost entirely limited to his countrymen. A foreigner, for example, is obliged to reside in the Transvaal at least five years before he is entitled to cast a vote for any official, and until recently only a resident of Dutch ancestry could be elected to the Volksraad. This law has been changed so that a foreigner could be selected by ballot for a seat in the Second Raad, but as this body could enact no measures without the sanction of the principal body the office was of but little importance, while in a district where the Boers stood very little chance of being nominated for this office.

White persons not of Boer extraction residing in the region of the Transvaal, for example, are termed Outlanders, which really means Outlanders—from out of the land. The Outlanders have been gradually crossing the Vaal attracted by the mineral and other deposits, as well as the opportunities for agriculture, since 1850. They have increased to about 80,000 in the Transvaal alone, out of the total population of 230,000 white people. About 50,000 are of British descent, the balance being French, Spanish and a few thousand Americans. Owing to the laws of the country, it is estimated that fully four-fifths of them are not entitled to vote, although these are numbered among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens.

President Kruger.

Although to-day over 90 years of age, the President of the Transvaal Republic is nearly as vigorous and capable of exercising authority as when in the prime of life. He is really of German descent and a Hollander by birth. Over six feet in height, with heavy features, fringed by a shaggy beard, he is a typical Boer physically. In his character he combines the stubbornness, perseverance and bulldog tenacity of his associates, who have so long settled this part of Africa. He has demonstrated his military ability in defeating the power of the English forces in past conflicts. He knows every mile of his country and its strategic features. His police are as well drilled in the art of warfare as his soldiers, and the army of the republic is



MAP OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The Transvaal was formerly annexed to Great Britain. When the English army was beaten at Majuba Hill Gladstone was prime minister. He concluded a treaty with the Dutchmen which gave them everything for which they had been fighting. It was peace without honor, and the Tories raged at the heathen rage. Mr. Gladstone said that England's "magnanimity" at this crisis would go far toward convincing the Boers that a great and powerful nation was willing to do them justice, and that Englishmen would become immediately popular in the Dutch republic. His opponents said that exactly a contrary result would accrue, and the end of it proved them to have been right. The Boers laughed at the suggestion of "magnanimity." They declared that the English had been whipped to a standstill, and that it was fear, not humanity, which dominated them. This impression of the English army exists almost universally in the Transvaal to-day.

Thorn in Britain's Flesh. The Transvaal is about the size of France. It is rich in natural resources, aside from its gold and diamond fields, and for nearly two centuries has been filled by the thrifty Dutch emigrants and their descendants, or utilized for the pastures of their thousands of herds of cattle and horses. The country takes its name from the River Vaal, which forms its southern boundary. This may become a new Hudson if war is declared, and it is probably the best-known stream of the Dark Continent, although from a geographical standpoint it is insignificant compared with such watercourses as the Nile and the Niger. While largely composed of tablelands the country is well watered and fertile. On the tableland

of the Holland emigrants. On the other hand, should they be defeated, it will be a long step toward the complete subjugation of Africa to British interests. Hence the importance of the outcome of the difficulty.

The southern peninsula of Africa is practically divided into several republics of greater or less size under the suzerainty of Great Britain. The proceedings of the Parliament in Cape Colony and the Volksraad in the Transvaal are seldom or never interfered with by the British Foreign Office. The majority of the Cape Colonists are grateful for the garisons or regiments which are stationed at various towns, not only at Cape Town, but in Natal and on the Gold Coast, for they are maintained by the home government and are valuable as a protection, for which no taxation is necessary. This is owing to the fact that the English population has rapidly increased within the past few years, and their sympathy is with their own nationality. The Kafirs and most of the other black tribes also have a friendly feeling for the English and are opposed to their original Dutch conquerors for several reasons. They are too well aware that government by the latter means cruelty and bloodshed, with the possible resumption of slavery, which was one of the chief causes of several of the wars which have occurred since 1850. The abolition of slavery in the South African republics greatly increased the bitter feeling of the Boers, who by this step lost millions of dollars in human property. It was an act which they will probably never forget nor forgive.

They are also opposed to the English on account of their enterprise in developing the mineral resources in this portion of the continent. The descend-



THE MAIN STREET OF JOHANNESBURG.

tionally an agricultural and grazing country and its cities depended almost entirely upon the Boer farmers and stock raisers for their business. By the discovery of gold and diamond mines, however, the influx of English and other nationalities was greatly increased. Foreign enterprise has aided in the progress of the country, which, up to this period, had been far behind other portions of the world in railroad building, manufacturing and the application of science and arts.

Boers' First Reverse.

The first reverse which the Boers received at the hands of the English was when they abandoned control of the country around Cape Colony and moved across the Vaal. This "trek," or exodus, was in 1835 and 1836, and constituted the founding of the Transvaal. For nearly forty years after they dominated the territory north of the Vaal to the Limpopo River, although but a few thousand in number. In fact, the white population in 1877 of the Transvaal was but 8,000, while the blacks numbered near 1,000,000. This will give an idea of the ability of the Dutch to govern the native tribes and the success which they attained; for nearly all of the latter were subject to them. Several thousand remained in Cape Colony, and these and their descendants have always remained Boer sympathizers.

Reindeer Moss. In Sweden the food given to reindeer is "reindeer moss," a lichen highly prized by the Lappe, and which grows abundantly in the Arctic regions—on the soil. It covers extensive tracts in Lapland, making the summer landscape look like a field of snow. The domesticated reindeer are never as large as the wild ones. The domesticated Siberian reindeer are larger than those of Lapland. No cure at all is taken of the deer. They thrive best by being permitted to roam in droves and obtain their own sustenance. The moss can be used as human food, the taste being slightly acid. Attempts have been made to feed hay, roots, grain, etc., to the reindeer, but they have not succeeded.

Secret Order in the United States. There are in the United States over fifty distinct secret orders, with more than 70,000 lodges and 5,000,000 members.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED.

Mrs. Sewall, President of the International Council of Women.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who has been elected president of the International Council of Women, which met in London, is well fitted by education, tastes and wide experience as a leader of women along higher educational lines for the important public position with which she has been honored. For several years Mrs. Sewall has been president of the National Council of Women, and for a great many years her public work has been devoted almost exclusively to the furtherance of organization among women.

Mrs. Sewall was born in Wisconsin and is a graduate of Northwestern University in the class of 1880. It was, however, one of her greatest griefs that she could not enter Yale University as her father had done, and it was said that it was largely her sense of injustice in this matter that led her to identify herself with the woman suffrage movement. After her graduation she occupied important positions as a teacher until her marriage with Theodore Sewall in 1880, when she and her husband opened a classical school for girls in Indianapolis, and she is still head of that school. Mrs. Sewall has been abroad several times and has devoted considerable of her attention to getting acquainted with the leading women of the old world. As president of the National Council she visited Hamburg, by appointment with the Empress Frederick, who gave her an hour's interview and was deeply interested in the work she outlined. In Brussels Mrs. Sewall addressed the Woman's League of Belgium, and in Paris she spoke in the Marie St. Sul-pice before a large audience of leading

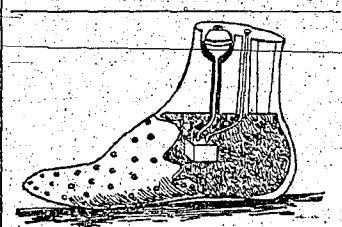


MRS. SEWALL.

men and women. This address attracted great attention and was widely noticed in the press of France, Russia, Italy and England. Another great triumph was in 1889, when as a delegate she addressed the Woman's Congress of Paris in the purest French and received commendation from M. Jules Simon and other noted French writers. As a presiding officer Mrs. Sewall is said to be uniformly successful, being dignified, clear-headed and quick to see the point. She is also a newspaper contributor and magazine writer and a lecturer of some renown.

LAST FOR FUMIGATING SHOES.

Device for Keeping the Interior of Footwear in Good Shape. A shoe tree which fumigates the interior of the shoe while it also holds it in shape is a sanitary novelty for which John S. Busby, of New York, is respon-



SHAPES SHOE AND FUMIGATES IT.

sible. The last is made of wood in three sections, to permit of its insertion into the shoe easily. The forward and lower part of the last is hollowed out, the opening extending to the sole, so as to allow the bottom of the shoe to be acted on by the fumigating liquid. The interior of the shoe form is loosely filled with cotton, in the center of which is a reservoir to contain the fumigating material, and this is filled by means of a tube leading to the toe of the last, the tube being capped to secure the contents. A bulb is embedded in the top, by means of which the fumigating material is forced through the cotton. Holes through the top part of the last permit of the fumigation of the uppers of the shoe as well as the sole.

Money in Abyssinia.

The few travelers who have taken the time and trouble to look into Menelik's queer kingdom of Abyssinia tell strange tales of it. Besides the Maria Theresa 1789 dollars, the people of Abyssinia, for small change, used a bar of hard, crystallized salt, about ten inches long and two inches and a half broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. People are very particular about the standard fineness of the currency. If it does not ring like metal, or if it is at all chipped, nothing will induce them to take it. Then, it is a token of affection among the natives, when friends meet, to give each other a lick of their respective ammits, and in this way the material value of the bar is also decreased.

For still smaller change cartridges are used, of which three go to one salt. It does not matter what sort they are. Some sharpeners use their cartridges in the ordinary way, and then put in some dust and a dummy bullet to make up the difference, or else they take out the powder and put the bullet in again, so that possibly in the next action the unhappy seller will find that he has only mis-fires in his belt; but this is such a common fraud that no one takes any notice of it, and a bad cartridge seems to serve as readily as a good one.

Every one longs for appreciation, but a cake baker in a house full of boys is the only one that gets it.

Some people get up surprise parties because it is the only way in which they can get invited.

A little authority of a few dried apples will put a small man up astonishingly.

FATHER OF ADVERTISING.

Robert Bonner, the Famous Publisher, Who Died Recently.

Robert Bonner, famous as the publisher of the New York Ledger and owner of fast horses, notably Maud S, died at his home in New York. He was an Irishman by birth and was 75 years old.

Bonner might be called the father of advertising. He saw its value; he dared heights of boldness in calling attention to his wares—that amazed his contemporaries. He was always the champion of right and at an early age allowed himself to be turned out of school for his part in defending a boy whom he knew to be innocent. Locating in Hartford, Conn., as a boy he learned the printer's trade and was the quickest typesetter in the office of the Hartford Courant, and on one occasion set up the president's message at the rate of 1,700 ems an hour to enable the paper to get the message out in advance of other papers. From Hartford he went to New York and in the broader field he soon conquered his way to a place among the prominent, leading



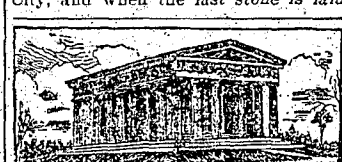
ROBERT BONNER.

and successful business men of the metropolis. He sometimes put up every dollar he had in bringing his enterprises before the people, but he would not get into debt and always refused to accept credit. When he began on the Hartford Courant he got his board and lodging, \$25 for the first year, \$95 for the second, and \$45 for the third. He never had any school advantage to speak of, so he endeavored to learn all he could from the copy he set up. He always saved something. He never accumulated money for the sake of getting rich, but he went on the principle of living always within his income and so his bank account grew. One day after he went to New York he found that he had \$70 ahead and with this he opened a bank account, keeping up the deposits until they amounted to \$1,000 a week.

When he bought the New York Ledger it was a little financial sheet. Bonner made it a family journal and employed some of the most famous writers in the country to contribute to it. He paid these contributors such extravagant prices for their work that all the newspapers in the country ridiculed his lack of judgment without considering that he was getting his money's worth out of them as free advertising. So he became immensely rich. He attributed his remarkable success to perseverance more than anything else.

BUILDS HIM A SPLENDID TOMB.

New York Merchant Spending \$100,000 on a Mausoleum for Himself. What will be the finest mausoleum in the United States from every standpoint is now being constructed at Winchester, Va., for Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind merchant of New York City, and when the last stone is laid



TOMB OF CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

and the last beautiful window finished it will have cost the millionaire \$100,000. Nearly a year will be required to complete the structure and when it is done the last resting place of Mr. Rouss and his wife, both of whom are now in good health, will be a perfect copy of the Thesaurus, in Athens, built about 400 B. C. to receive the remains of Theseus, the Athenian hero, who was killed in Scyros.

The structure is of Grecian Doric architecture and will be a fitting monument for the man who was the son, which stands on the next lot in the Winchester cemetery and which is declared to be the most imposing monument in the South. The mausoleum will be constructed of Vermont granite and the interior finish will be in colored marble. It is in the construction and finish of the interior of the sarcophagus that a fortune will be expended.

Av Coorse!

A family who have recently taken into their employ an Irish general servant say that her blunders cause them amusement enough to compensate for any trouble they may entail. One day the master of the house stated in Bridget's hearing that he intended to have a woodshed built on a piece of ground which at that time enclosed a well.

"And sure, sorr," said the inquiring Bridget, "will you be movin' the well to a more convenient spot when the woodshed is built?"

A smile crossed her employer's face, and instantly Bridget saw that she had made a mistake.

"It's meself that's a fool I'm thinkin'," she said hastily. "Av coorse when the well was moved, every drop of wather would run out av it!"

Probabilities to Fit.

Wife (at breakfast)—I want to do some shopping to-day, dear, if the weather is favorable. What are the forecasts?

Husband (consulting his paper)—Rain, hail, thunder and lightning.

The charitable man who gives a coat of paint to a window shutter helps the blind.

When a man is all broke up he sees the necessity of mending his ways.

Glue may be obtained from pigs' feet and sugar from a hog's head.



Miss Gotox—"The world owes you a living." Cleverton—"Well, you're all the world to me."—Town Topics.

Jackson—"Is the minister of your church going to take a vacation this summer?" Wilson—"I hope so."—Ohio State Journal.

"Arthur, our physician wants to send me to a summer resort for four weeks." Husband—"Well, I can't blame him."—Fleegende Blatter.

Father—"That young man you're engaged to is a bad egg." Daughter—"That's the reason I'm afraid to drop him."—Town Topics.

"My doctor says I ought to lead an active life." "Well, marry my wife's sister; she'll keep you on the jump."—Chicago Record.

"Old Brown won't live long; he has one leg in the grate." "You mean one leg in the grave." "No, he's going to be cremated."—Pek-Me-Up.

"What animal," asked Edith, "always has a comb, but never combs its hair?" "A bee," guessed Davie. "No-o-o-o; a rooster."—Judge.

Prominent Society Woman (to popular lecturer)—"Don't you get tired of saying the same thing over and over again?" "Yes, don't you?"—Life.

Agnostic—"But you yourself work on Sunday?" Clergyman—"No; preaching isn't work. It's writing the sermon that's work."—Detroit Journal.

Jones—"Are you going to pay me that account?" Smith—"Not just yet." Jones—"If you don't, I'll tell all your other creditors that you paid me."—Stray Stories.

"She's going on the stage." "Dear me!" "Yes—up in the White Mountain district. You see, the railroad does not go quite to her destination."—Chicago Evening Post.

Those dear girls again: First Fair One—"I wouldn't be seen at the New-rich ball." Second Fair One—"Oh, you're not so insignificant—as that, dear."—Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Newlywed—"You want my reasons for getting home so late last night?" Mrs. Newlywed—"Oh, no! That would be expecting too much. I want your excuse."—Puck.

Judge (to a man up for having four wives)—"How could you be so hard-hearted a villain?" The Prisoner—"Please, your honor, I was only trying to get a good one."—Tit-Bits.

Little Clarence—"The funny-bone is in the elbow, isn't it, pa?" Mr. Calipers—"Yes, my son." Little Clarence—"Well, pa, is that what makes people laugh in their sleeves?"—Puck.

One thing lacking. Ethel—"How harmonious the color of everything in this church is!" Margaret—"Yes, excepting the sexton. Why doesn't he wear stained glasses?"—Harlem Life.

Mrs. Styles—"I'd have you understand that I know a good many worse men than my husband." Mrs. Myles—"My dear, you must be more particular about picking your acquaintances."

"Marriage is so often a failure," said Miss Custard—"that I don't blame women a bit for being old-maids." "Blame them?" said the crusty bachelor. "Of course not. It isn't their fault."—Kansas City Star.

Hetty—"What's the matter, Carrie? You don't seem to be pleased with your bathing suit." Carrie—"No, I am not." Hetty—"Oh, I wouldn't fuss. It will shrink, perhaps, after one or two wettings."—Boston Transcript.

Spencer—"I believe that if Shakespeare were alive at the present time, and trying to live by his pen in London, the comic papers would reject many of his best jokes." Humorist—"I know it. I have tried 'em all."—Tit-Bits.

"Why do you hate him so?" "When we were young women we loved the same girl." "Oh! Did he win her from you by any unfair means?" "No. He went away and left her no choice but me."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mrs. Lushley—"Oh, you needn't try to conceal your condition; you're holding the paper upside down." Mr. Lushley—"I know it, dear—did it on purpose—something here no desistent man oughter read."—Brooklyn Life.

Mother (hearing Ethel say her prayers)—"And let us all live to a good old age." Ethel—"I'll not pray for auntie to live to a good old age." Mother (astounded)—"Why?" Ethel—"Cause she's ashamed of her age now."—Puck.

"Why don't you get dinner?" he asked. "You didn't marry a cook," she replied, simply. Time passes. It is now the dead of night, and muffled footfalls are heard. "Why don't you go and drive the burglars away?" "You didn't marry a policeman," he said.—Puck.

First Envelope Ever Made.

One of the odd exhibits in the British Museum, London, is the first envelope ever made. It is a crude, handmade affair, but constructed on lines similar to those in use to-day. Up to the middle of the present century modern envelopes were unknown. Correspondents folded their sheets into little squares, sealing the flap with wax and writing the superscription on the blank back.

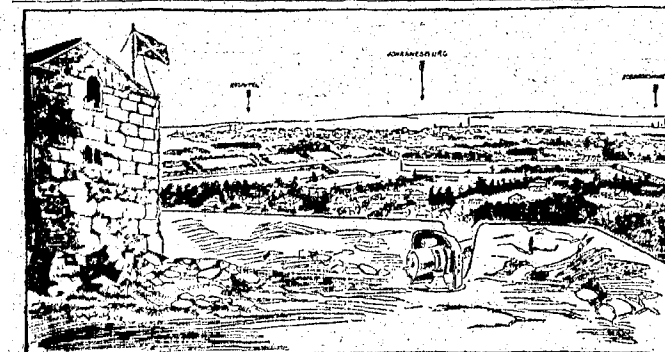
Analysis of a Woman's Tear.

It is said of James Smithson that, "happening to observe a tear gliding down a lady's cheek, he endeavored to catch it in a crystal vessel; that one-half of the drop escaped, but, having preserved the other half, he submitted it to reagents, and detected what was then called microscopic salt, with minute of soda and three or four more saline substances held in solution."—Self-Culture.

While a woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or propel a stone with accuracy, she can pack more things into a trunk than a man can pile on a wagon.

Always keep your temper: It is worth more to you than it is to any one else.

One glimpse of a dental sign will cure an aching molar.



THE BOER FORT WHICH COMMANDS JOHANNESBURG.

can be grown the usual crops of the temperate zone, such as cereals, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, while its ivory and wool markets are among the most extensive in the world. The ostrich is also a native of this country and the trade in its feathers is considerable. An abundance of timber and other

ants of the pioneers who landed in 1652 and those who have come over from Holland since that time, have been content to utilize merely the agricultural resources of the country. If the average Boer has a productive farm on which he can secure a fair proportion of wheat, corn and tobacco, with enough

Two Singers.
Two singers there were and one was like
To a queen in her royal gown—
With a stately step, and pride agleam
In the deep of her eyes of brown;
And one was a face with a gentler grace,
And eyes that a heart shone through.
Eyes that borrowed the schoolboy's tint
Of a little sunbonnet of blue.

One was a singer of great renown,
Now stirring the blood with a note,
Now charming the ear with the cultured tones
That came from her shapely throat;
And one was a singer of songs of love,
And she knew not the ways of art;
But she sang right on past the ear
And poured
Rich melodies 'round the heart.

Two tributes of song—and one was lost
In the deafening volley of cheers;
And one thrummed on when the singer was gone,
And the answer was silence and tears.
Ah, many the day that has passed since then,
And the singers that sang are not;
But memory holds to a little song,
And the other—forgot! forgot!

HIS FIRST NIGHT IN MANILA.

A VOLUNTEER'S ADVENTURE.
An injury, received at Cavite, a few days after our troops entered Manila, incapacitated me for further service. I was lured and might have come home on the transport to San Francisco, but I wanted to see a little more of life in the Philippines.

Two American friends of mine, with an eye to future business, had bought a number of houses of departing Spanish residents on a street leading off the Escolta, and at their request, I hired a native servant and went to live in one of these houses, to look after the property and "hold down the claim" for them, as they say in Nebraska, till they could take possession themselves. The casa, or house, where I became thus domiciled was a typical Spanish structure of Manila, built around an enclosed patio, or inner courtyard, with strong walls and grating windows. The roof over the wider portion of it was of corrugated iron, as is common here on account of earthquakes; but the lower portions of the wings and rear were provided with roofs of red earthen tiles.

Having the whole house to choose from, I selected two rooms on the second floor, fronting the street. The Spanish family who had lived here had left much of the old furniture, curtains, bamboo chairs, bedsteads, cushions and other articles not worth moving away. Even the braziers for cooking still stood on the gallery outside the door. I had but to fetch in my personal belongings and begin my bachelor housekeeping.

You get a mozo, or native male servant, for four dollars a month here, and this "boy" does everything for you, even to laying out your clothes and fetching in your meals. For an indolent life at moderate cost, Manila is the ideal city, in time of peace. The mozo does all the small buying, and it is often necessary to trust him with several of the big silver dollars which constitute the medium of exchange here.

Although I found the old casa shut up, it was far from being wholly unoccupied and empty. A Chinese "chow" dog, with a black tongue, curly hair, and a tail that was still trying hard to keep in its peculiar curl, was in the patio when I unlocked the outer door and entered. The forlorn creature seemed uncertain whether to bark at me for an intruder or whine for food, and she watched my face with sad, longing eyes, perhaps pleading for her three little pups.

A dirty, lean, white cat, with a broken tail was also peering out from under a rank banana stalk. The whole patio was now overrun with neglected flower plants, shrubs, pepper vines and a "fire-tree." Mosquitoes had bred in the little, half dry pool of the fountain, and a lizard three or four feet long was squatting on the rim of it. There were five more of these long lizards about the court and late that afternoon they began to "sing." I thought that half a dozen locksmiths had entered and were filing keys below, till my new mozo told me the noises were made by the lizards.

The first night after taking possession I spent down at Cavite with some friends; but the mozo remained and availed himself of my absence to smuggle into the patio two tough-looking game cocks of his own; for all these native "boys" are incorrigible cock fighters.

He also kept a weeping turkey there, for what purpose I never knew, and raised "housos"—mushrooms—in a dark back room of the ground floor. Still, he was a very good mozo, as Manila mozos go, and was usually on hand when he was wanted.

The old house had still other denizens which I did not learn about till the second night, which was the first that I actually passed there. Any one living in Manila—even a newcomer of a few weeks' experience of the city and its inhabitants—would have understood matters better than I did. At Cavite I had lived either in barracks or at a hospital.

A very diminutive kerosene lamp furnished what light I was to have in the old casa. After a stroll up and down the street outside, I went in, locked the great door, ascended to my new quarters, and sat down to read an old copy of Waverley which had found its way to the Philippines on a war ship.

Something about the queer, musty old place gave me a singular sensation—loneliness, perhaps. I forgot it in the narrative of "Callum Beg," for a time. Then I heard Florencio, my mozo, coming up the stairs from the patio. He brought in drinking water, opened my bed, and laid a pair of slippers beside it. As yet the mozo and I had not had a word of conversation.

log and a little Spanish; I still less Spanish and no Tagalog. I thought that he appeared uneasy, and scarcely wondered at it, the house was so silent and deserted. I asked him if he were afraid.

"Ah, no, señor," he replied, with a doubtful look around, but added something about picaros, and then explained, in many long sentences, none of which I more than comprehended, that native black burglars often crept in, naked, having their bodies smeared with fat so that they could not be seized or held.

I had a Krag-Jorgensen carbine; but Florencio brought in two old rusted such as he had found below, such as had sometimes been used by Spanish cavalry. He stood up one of these doughty weapons beside my bed, with an odd smile, intimating that he should keep the other near his own colchón in the back room which he occupied on the ground floor. I laughed at him; yet in the disturbed condition of the city at that time precautions were not entirely out of place.

After he had said buenas noches, and I had listened to his sniffling feet descending the stairs, I read again for a while, and then went to a window to look down into the street, which was very quiet and dimly lighted. Presently I heard the tramp of a patrol squad, and a sergeant with five soldiers passed. From the window I could see three natives peeping after them from the entrance of an alley. "Such is Manila in 1899," I thought, and went to bed.

The night was not uncomfortably hot. I blew out the feeble lamp and fell asleep at once.

A scraping sound soon woke me: a rat was dragging one of my shoes across the tiled floor. When I struck a match, the big gray fellow dropped the shoe and scurried into a corner, where I could see his small eyes reflecting the light.

I put my shoes and socks on my bed, and again fell asleep; but not for long. Frightful squealings broke out. A battalion of charging Filipinos could hardly have made a sharper uproar—and it was overhead! "Something larger than rats" this time," I thought, starting up, and once more lighted my lamp.

The ceilings of these old Spanish houses usually show the beams and boards. A heavy object was rolling and tumbling in the loft above the ceiling of my room, and I could hear an occasional clang against the iron roof above it. Then a strange, grating, sliding noise succeeded, followed immediately by another frightful outburst of screams; then bump-thump-plump all over the loft!

Considerably excited, I jumped up, and seizing the old lance, struck and prodded the ceiling-boards vigorously. These proved not to be nailed or fastened in any way; they turned over easily. Dirt, dust and a shower of rubbish fell. But my demonstration had the effect of quieting the noise for the time being.

From the sounds I was sure that a man or some large animal, as well as rats, must be in the loft—a greased picaro, perhaps. Mounting a chair, with the lance in one hand, I held up the lamp. As I raised the light there was a sudden commotion above, a clatter of the overturned boards, and there slid down, not a yard from my face, fully a fathom's length of the ugliest scaly serpent that I ever set my eyes on.

I yelled outright, purely from terror, and jumped down from the chair. The monster appeared to be coming down last first. The lamp chimneys fell to the floor and broke, by no means improving the feeble light. The snake—more of it—was still sliding down. Apparently there were yards of it behind.

Its tail now nearly touched the floor. Putting down the flaring lamp, I snatched my carbine and literally blew a hole through the reptile's body. It fell, bleeding and thrashing, on the tiles.

But the noise in the loft had increased. Glancing up, I saw the tail of another python whipping down as he ran over the beams. A second shout of execrating even wilder gyrations.

At length, catching sight of its body gliding across one of the wide cracks I had made by overturning the boards, I fired and brought it down through the hole.

Both snakes, the smaller of which was not less than nine feet long, were now tumbling spasmodically about the room, and I leaped upon the bed, for my feet were bare, and I was otherwise in scanty raiment.

At that moment there came a hasty knocking at the door, with Florencio crying in alarmed accents, "Señor! Señor! Que hay?"

He had naturally concluded that a battle with robbers was raging. It is good evidence of his fidelity that he had seized his lance and come to my assistance.

With an eye to the writhing serpents, I got down, threw the door open and jumped hastily back on the bed. Florencio, weapon in hand, peered in. He was ashen with terror. But as his eyes took in the situation, the dying serpents and the damaged ceiling, his face regained its wonted expression. Nay, he even smiled!

Then, marking my excitement, he began a reassuring discourse, of which I understood scarcely a word. Quite fearlessly, as it seemed to me, he seized the snakes by the tail, and hauling them out on the gallery, threw them down into the patio. Then he began to tidy up the room, all the while repeating something about culerbas de casa (house snakes), and that el señor (myself) no concide (did not know).

It was not until the next day that I came fairly to understand that I had foolishly killed two harmless boas which had filled the necessary office of rat-catchers in the old house for years, and whose place would have to be filled by others of their species if we expected to live there.

I then learned that most old houses and bungalows at Manila have their picaros, or house serpents—a species of boa, from eight to twelve feet long, which live in the lofts and attics above the ceilings, rarely or never giving the people any trouble. These

snakes, in fact, are sold by native peddlers on the street.

Not many days later, itinerant vendors, acting from some hint of Florencio's probably, came to the house door, each bearing a bamboo pole over his shoulder, with a box coiled around it. The reptile's neck was tied fast to the pole aloft, to prevent them from escaping. It cost me two of the cart wheel dollars of the country to make good the witless slaughter which my inexperience had occasioned.—Youth's Companion.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
An Important Question That Has Not Yet Been Settled.
The tire question is one for which the manufacturers of automobiles have not yet found a satisfactory answer. The most vulnerable part of the vehicle is the rim of the wheels, and in order to insure comfort, safety and beauty, experiments have been made by nearly all manufacturers which involved much more expense than is known to the people outside of the business. The monster pneumatic tires are, unsightly, and give the vehicles a ponderous and unwieldy appearance, besides being expensive. In order to overcome these objections tires of various sizes, shapes and designs have been made and are being used for the purpose of determining which is the most practicable.

Among the recent patterns is a square tire with corrugated surface, which is a great improvement on the old balloon in looks, although its manufacturers have not tested it sufficiently to give an opinion on its lasting properties. Some of the newest pleasure vehicles have a narrow wheel, and a tire correspondingly small, and the life of these tires is also being watched closely.

"Only careful investigation," said a manufacturer, "will solve the problem. We have nothing except the bicycle tire to go by, and must get our knowledge through expensive experiments."

The cost of rubber tires justifies a large outlay for the purpose of discovering which is the most durable pattern and design. These cost from \$25 to \$50 each, and some of the special patterns are still more expensive. The experiments with the various tires are being watched with much attention by the people who are interested in the horseless trucks, because the heavy vehicles will require tires of great strength. The solid rubber tire has been used with some success in heavy vehicles, and is having its share of attention in the tests which are now being made.—New York Tribune.

The French Intelligence Department.
When the Englishman drops a confidential communication into the letter box he has no misgivings that his missive will be opened and its contents read and copied before it comes into the hands of the person to whom it is addressed. In reality, though we hardly realize it, the inviolability of our correspondence is one of the many precious privileges we enjoy as a matter of course, the mass of which make up what we understand by "liberty." To find a different state of things prevailing we need make no more hazardous journey than the short sea passage that separates Dover from Calais.

MIRACLES IN AFRICA.

RESULTS OF A FETICH DOCTOR'S WONDER WORKINGS.

How a Shrewd Old Native at Karonga Acquired His Reputation as a Wizard—Banished a Plague of Locusts—Saved a Steamboat.
There are plenty of black persons among the barbarous tribes of Africa who make a living by their wits. Some of these bright fellows are fetich doctors, curing disease by their incantations, selling charms that bring to pass all manner of things desired by their customers, and for a large consideration, insuring copious rainfall when the crops are thirsty, or victory in the war to which the young fighters are marching. Great is their renown when the charms are efficacious. But fetich doctors are not a bit embarrassed when the medicine fails to work, for they have plenty of plausible excuses to relieve them from all responsibility.

An old native of Karonga, on the north-west coast of Lake Nyassa, has enjoyed for some years a great reputation as a miracle worker. He has a great deal of shrewdness and undoubtedly more knowledge than the people around him. Even the white men open their eyes in surprise at the apparent results of his mysterious doings, and his fame has spread throughout the region between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. One of his miracles a while ago was of considerable advantage to the whites, and this is how it happens that Captain Rollan, who crossed the Nyassa-Tanganyika as a member of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission and is a civil engineer by profession, thought it worth while to tell something about the black wonder worker.

His first attempt at working a miracle was a great success and made him famous in a day. Some six years ago the people far and wide around the north end of Lake Nyassa were afflicted with a plague of locusts which were eating up the crops. Famine stared the country in the face. The old man gave notice one day that the spirits were going to use him to destroy the insect pests and save the crops and after he had retired from public view for a few days he would be able to tell the people what to do to save their growing food supplies. It was necessary first for him to climb the Virault Hill and pray there for a long time. So he set out for this eminence, which rises about 3,700 feet above the sea, fifteen miles west of the large lake. He was not seen again for several days, and when he reappeared at the village he produced a large amount of powder which he distributed among the natives, telling them to mix it with water and sprinkle it over their fields. His instructions were carefully fulfilled, and the next thing that occurred was very gratifying. The locusts began to die by hundreds of thousands. In a few days they all disappeared, and they have not since been seen in that region in sufficient numbers to do any damage.

Captain Rollan does not suggest what seems plausible, that the old man may have discovered that his powder would kill the locusts, and, to make a name for himself, astonished the natives by adding a supernatural element, which was the fraudulent part of his proceeding. The Captain seems to think that the miracle worker was merely "favored" by the appearance among the insects of a disease at the very time his jugglery was going on. Whatever it was, the result was all right. The plague was abated and the miracle worker had the credit of bringing this blessing to pass.

The white men at the north end of the lake were the beneficiaries of the second miracle, and some of them were considerably impressed by it. One day the steamer Domira ran ashore in a fog, and before she was floated again her crew had given her up as lost. For five days, with the assistance of hundreds of natives, they tugged and pulled, but could not budge the vessel an inch. They were at their wits' end, and work for the time was suspended, while the white men held a council on the shore and tried to form some new plan of rescue. They talked the matter over for an hour or so without reaching any definite idea as to the next proceeding. Just then the old worker of miracles came suntering down to the beach and said he had something to tell the white man.

He went on that if they would let him try he was sure he could save the steamer. He declined to tell what he would do, but said he would not harm the vessel in any way, as the whites would see, for they might look on while he was engaged in the work of salvation. The white men laughingly told him to go ahead if he thought he could do any good, and he at once stepped briskly about his business. He had to, if the miracle was to be performed by daylight, for the sun was only an hour high and there is no twilight in that tropical region.

Up to the village he hastened and soon reappeared with a white hen under his arm. At his request a boat took him and his hen out to the stranded vessel, and he clambered up the side to the deck. Then he held the hen aloft, recited a few prayers and tossed the fowl into the lake, where she was drowned. The proceedings essential to save the vessel had been completed. Darkness was falling as the old man reached the shore. He told the white men the problem had been solved. They need try no new plan. All they need to do was to give another pull at the vessel next morning and she would come off without any difficulty. Sure enough, next day the steamer was floated, and required only a little pulling to get her out of the sand into clear water.

The whites, who had been so nobly reinforced by an old negro and a hen, kept up a good deal of hard thinking that day, and some of them thought at last that they had fathomed the secret of the man's mysterious gift. In the five days they had been pulling away at the steamer the wind had been blowing strong off the lake, on the sixth day, when they got her afloat, the wind was blowing half a gale off the shore, and the men were of the opinion that the vessel was thereby loosened sufficiently to make it easy to pull her out into deeper water. They also concluded that the old man was a pretty slick piece of goods, and that unusual powers of observation and a very fertile brain are the bases of his success as a miracle worker. Their explanation is that the old man had picked up unaided a good deal of meteorological knowledge, and that his experience told him that the wind was going to change that night and blow fiercely in the opposite direction. He thought the change of wind would help the work of rescue, took the chance and bit the nail squarely on the head.

However this may be, there is, according to the native view, not the slightest flaw in the old fellow's gift as a miracle worker. They believe Nyassa would become dry land if he should speak the word, and he doesn't jeopard his fame by perpetrating little miracles every day or two. Only a great occasion brings him out, and the machinery for evolving miracles is never set in motion unless he feels certain he has a sure thing.—New York Sun.

The Loneliness of Greatness.
A German biologist has discovered that geniuses are always subject to periods of "oppressive loneliness"—that one of the penalties of greatness—real greatness—is social as well as intellectual isolation. A genius rarely has friends. He has associates, companions of his power and intellect, but the moment, who love him for what he stands, not for what he is. "Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God," said Longfellow.

This is, after all, but the outcome of an immutable law of nature. As soon as a man begins to breast the current, he not only meets opposition, but finds that everybody is going the other way. How can he have companionship when he is travelling in the opposite direction from that taken by nine tenths of his fellow beings? We all remember "the hunter after truth" in that beautiful sketch of Oliver Schreiner's—how when he turned from the highways of man and began his long search for the truth he gradually left behind him his old friends, his home and its comforts, then his relatives, then all humanity, then all life of any kind, coming at last to the bare rock on the mountain-top, weary, wounded alone. Mark Twain touches upon this point in his remark, so profoundly philosophical as well as so irresistibly humorous, "Be good and you will be lonesome."

It will be remembered, however, that the hunter, in "Dreams," found some real compensation at last for his toil and suffering and loneliness. He died in possession of a feather from the wing of truth. Francis Ridley Havergal has put this fact of the loneliness of virtue and its reward in these beautiful lines:

"The easy path in the lowlands hath little of grand or new.
But a toilsome ascent leads on to a wild and glorious view.
Peopled and warm is the valley—lonely and chill the height.
But the peak that is nearer the storm-clouds is nearer the stars of light."
—New Voice.

A Delegate of Cupid.
Detroit has a citizen who gives his life over largely to looking after the comfort and happiness of others. He goes about his work quietly, dodges those who would express gratitude as an impudently man does his creditors, and never did more than admit that it was pleasant for a fellow to know that some others remembered him in their prayers.

One of the strangest experiences of this good Samaritan was in doing another man's courting. This other man was bashful beyond belief, but was kind, had good principles, and was able to take care of a wife. In the presence of the girl he had loved at a bit of statutory. His brain ceased to act and his tongue was a useless member. He was in black despair and her young dream of love was a nightmare. The Samaritan thought that he saw his duty and attended to it. He got a proxy from the afflicted lover, and was laden down with tender messages which the poor fellow could never have delivered in person. Thus armed he went to the girl. He sat up with her and delivered the messages in his sweetest and most persuasive tones. He was with her three evenings a week, and conscientiously stayed till the old gentleman pounded on the door above. This devoted wooer carried presents, selected and paid for by his principal, and collected toll in the usual way, all for the other chap. For him he proposed, and in his name was accepted. He hired the minister, stood up beside the blushing bridegroom, and pinched him when he hesitated in his responses. There would be one happy couple less but for him.—Detroit Free Press.

Greely's Rebuke.
Apropos of the proposed "Anglo-American Alliance," the story of Horace Greely's neat rebuke of the Englishman who once agreed with him to literally, may be worth telling. Mr. Greely was discussing, in a general company, the faults and needs of his own nation.

"What this country needs," said he, in his piping voice and Yankee accent, "is a real good licking."

It happened that there was an Englishman present, and he promptly said, with unmistakable English accent: "Quite right, Mr. Greely; quite right. The country needs a licking."

But Mr. Greely, without glancing in the Englishman's direction or seeming to pay any attention to the interruption, went on in the same squeaky tone:

"But the trouble is, there's no nation that can give it to us!"—Youth's Companion.

A Portable House.
Portable houses have long been made, as they are nowadays, in a great variety of styles and for many purposes, and they are made in many sizes, and so made that sections can be added to them. So the portable house is a familiar thing, and yet it seemed curious to see one set up as this one was, in a city store, as a sample. It was, however, appropriately placed, for the store in which it was seen was a fishing tackle establishment, and this was a portable hunter's cabin. Here one finds rods and lines and hooks and nets and every possible requisite to the sport of angling, and as he turns he sees this inviting cabin, all set up, bunks in place and ready for use; he can buy a house here, too, if he wants one, and carry it with him, to set up where he will, a comfortable resting place and refuge after the sport of the day.—New York Sun.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A heated discussion is being carried on in France as to the gender of the word "automobile."

Men who persist in running for office, says the St. Louis Star should not imbibe the belief that by so doing they become possessed of a vested right in public support.

Thomas A. Edison writes to the editor of the Electrical Review that he thinks the name "electro-mobile" is one of the best that could be selected for the electrical carriage.

Hartford the other day witnessed the odd inconsistency of a policeman riding on a trolley-car going twenty miles an hour, and warning a bicyclist who was trying to keep up with the car that he was going faster than the law allowed.

The directors of one of Pittsburgh's public schools have decided to establish in the school building a spacious swimming pool and shower baths for the use of the pupils.

Last year's production of gold in the United States amounted to \$64,463,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year. Colorado led with \$23,195,300, California standing second with \$15,637,000.

Since the advent of trolley cars in Korea several children have been killed and the inhabitants of Seoul have burned and smashed some of the cars. If similar methods of retribution prevailed in this country, the trolley lines would have to be constantly getting new rolling stock.

Municipal Councilmen are very much the same—the world over, but the people have different ways of treating them. In Barcelona the other day the populace killed three and wounded nine. In Chicago the people get out their ropes. In New York City the newspapers publish the portraits of the offenders.

The Methodist ministers of Chicago did not have any success in their attempt to do away with dancing at the commencements of the Chicago public schools. To their petition E. Benjamin Andrews, the general superintendent, answered that the sole authority in the matter rested with the principals of the various schools, and they, in turn, declined to interfere.

A crusade has been started in London against the "Sunday baked loaf." It appears that there is an act of George IV making it illegal to bake bread on Sunday in the city of London, though the fact has long been ignored. The question of Sunday baking is now to be taken up in parliament. The Prince of Wales has so far recognized the present condition of popular feeling on the Sunday question that he no longer permits hot rolls to be served at Marlborough house on Sunday morning as has hitherto been the custom.

An Italian medical journal calls attention to the fact that a Brussels bank disinfects all its soiled notes, and commends the practice which is followed by the Bank of England of destroying all its notes that come back to the bank. Our own government would be very wise in following such a course. Where the notes are very old they are destroyed, it is true, but every note ought to be as soon as it gets in the hands of the government. Infection by paper currency is probably not very frequent, but at the same time, there are cases on record which can be directly attributed to this cause.

Until a very short time the bronze statues in some of the Berlin museums were most carefully labeled "Hands off," just as it is in many American museums. What happened in Berlin, however, may cause the curators of some of our museums to take down their signs. It was observed in Berlin that those parts of the bronze statues which were repeatedly handled by the public retained a good surface. This led to the conclusion that fat had something to do with it. An experiment was therefore tried for some years with four bronzes. One was coated every day with oil and wiped with a cloth; another was washed every day with water; the third was similarly washed, but was oiled twice a year, and the fourth was left untouched; just as our bronzes remain isolated behind the notices "Hands off." The first looked beautiful; the third, which had been oiled twice a year, was passable; the second looked dead, and the fourth was dull and black. It is probably a fact not generally known that the ancient Greeks polished their statues by constant hand rubbing. Perhaps the curators above mentioned, who have charge of statues and other adornments, will profit by the experiment here described.

A special committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education has recommended the establishment of a new type of Girls' High School. It is proposed that Brooklyn's new Girls' High School shall teach its pupils only the ordinary English branches, omitting all other studies which, while they fit girls for professional pursuits, do not fit them in any way for the common, every-day work of the average American woman. They will be taught, instead, the use of all kinds of light machinery used in manufacturing establishments, and of such common tools as housekeeping women have constantly to use. And they will be given a thorough knowledge of foods, cookery and of sanitary science as applied to keeping homes clean and healthy. Gardening will also be taught to them, so that they will know how to plant and raise common vegetables and flowers. It is proposed for the purpose, to locate the school in some suburban section of the city, with ample grounds for gardening work. Incidentally, the care of common farm animals, cows, hens and poultry generally, will also be a subject of instruction.

An organization has been formed in Los Angeles, Cal., which is a co-operative association on the lines of the English co-operative societies, but in addition to supplying its members with merchandise at low prices an effort will be made to protect them against adulteration. A chemist will be employed to analyze the food products sold, and nothing will be allowed to go out under a misleading description. Voting members of the association will pay \$10 and ordinary members of the association \$2. Goods will be sold at ordinary retail prices, and the profits will be divided among the members each quarter, according to the amount of purchases made. Goods will also be sold to the general public. The directors are to receive no salary, and no person is to hold more than \$10 worth of stock in the association. It is also proposed to aid small farmers by arranging for the hauling of the products of several producers at one time, these products to be exchanged either for goods or cash. It is an experiment that will be watched with interest.

A Matter of Friendship.
Gassaway took his friend Crumble by the arm and gently led him to a seat.

"Nothing could be more appropriate than our meeting here, especially after my visit to your home last evening," he said, earnestly. "The fact is, old man, I want to talk to you about a serious matter—that will not only affect your own future, but the future of the little one entrusted to your charge."

"Crumble lifted his head somewhat wearily, and with a simulated show of interest, said, 'I suppose you refer to our baby.'"

Gassaway leaned over impressively. "If I were not a true friend of yours," he went on, "I would not speak, but it is my duty and I do not hesitate. Yes, I refer to the baby. As you know, I have had a wide experience with children, and I was sorry to see, on my visit to you last evening, that you and your wife have much to learn. Not that I blame either of you. No, my dear fellow; it takes time. But I know I can be of service to you."

"Crumble nodded the table. 'With the first place,' continued Gassaway, 'you should never rock your baby to sleep. Put him down and let him cry it out, and in a week or so he will be trained. I was sorry to infer, from what your wife said, that you have been in the habit of feeding him at irregular intervals. Bad—very bad. Now as to the matter of diet, I—'

"Crumble touched his companion on the arm. 'Old man,' he said, 'you are a friend of mine, aren't you? You have just said so.'"

"I am."

"I can count on you."

"Every time."

"You would consider it your bounden duty to help us out with that baby, wouldn't you?"

"Certainly should," replied Gassaway, faintly, with a slight look of suspicion. "What do you want me to do, my boy?"

"Simply this," replied Crumble. "As you know so much about it, you are just the going to send my wife away from that baby for a month's rest, and I want you to take her place."—Harper's Bazar.

Tough Fight With Wildcats.
Sim Woodbridge has had a tough fight with wildcats in Deep Hollow, Broome County. "I was going up the mountain on a squirrel hunt," said Sim, "with Snap and Tiger, and I had killed five or six. When Snap began to bark like all possessed, and Tiger joined him, I thought they had treed a coon. When I came up to them I found the dogs had held some animal in a hollow log, about twenty feet long, with a hole nearly a foot in diameter at the mouth."

"I thought it strange the dogs wouldn't go in, so I tried to poke the coon, as I supposed it was, out of the hole, and I was jabbing away merrily when out flew three wildcats, one after another, and I had nothing but an oak stick, my gun being up against a tree ten feet away."

"I was lucky enough to knock one of the cats over just as the other jumped for my face. I couldn't stop him, as he came down with both claws, and they felt like red-hot irons. Then the other cat and both dogs joined in the fight."

"I had neither knife nor pistol, and if it hadn't been for the dogs it would have been good-by Sim. But we got away from them, and then I fainted from loss of blood, and might have died if a neighbor hadn't happened along. Bears? I'd sooner meet a half dozen than three wildcats."—New York Press.

The Veiled Prophet.
It was in the forenoon that two middle-aged women rode out Sixteenth street in an open herdic. They had the indefinable but unmistakable air of tourists, and one of them carried an illustrated guide book. Both of them wore spectacles.

"This must be the statue of General Scott," said one, as the herdic trundled around Scott Circle. "Yes, it is General Scott."

"But what's that other statue over there?" asked the other woman, peering curiously at a pedestal swathed in white draperies. "That wasn't here when we were in Washington before."

"No, I don't remember it," answered the first woman. "It must be new. It must be—why, of course. How stupid of me not to recognize it! It's a statue of the Veiled Prophet."

And the other woman said, contentedly: